

YELLOW FEVER, ITS CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS AND HOW THEY'RE FIGHTING IT IN SOUTH

If You Would Escape Its Ravages, Watch for the Female Stegomyia, Which Experts Declare, Is the Only Transmitter of the Dread Disease, All Other Mosquitos Being Harmless.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Look out for sharp pains in the head, followed by others in the back. You may have yellow fever. If you have, the back pains will be followed by a severe chill and then your pulse will be low, while your temperature will be high. You are ill.

The first thing to do is to think of others. Get under a mosquito bar so that no stegomysia faciata, female, will get at you and suck some of the poisoned blood from your veins and subsequently convey the germs to others.

After you are under the mosquito bar, send for the doctor. Then roll up in blankets and sweat like a horse at work.

If you should be in New Orleans when such things should happen to you, the first thing your physician would do would be to prescribe, and then he would report your case to the city authorities.

If you were in moderate circumstances and your family intelligent enough to take care of you, you would be allowed to remain in your home.

A medical inspector from the Board of Health would call and diagnose your case.

If this diagnosis agreed with that of your physician, your room would be thoroughly screened and a screen door placed between your room and the remainder of the house.

A trained nurse would take charge of your case and you, the nurse and any mosquitoes that might have escaped fumigation would be in a state of quarantine.

Your family could come and go as they pleased, provided they did not enter your room, until some female member of the stegomysia family should stick her bill in their flesh.

If injected, your family would undergo the same treatment at the hands of the health authorities as you yourself did.

Stretchers Are Screened.

If, for any reason, you might not have been able to remain in your room, the emergency hospital corps would call to save you. You would be placed on a screened stretcher and carried to a screened ambulance. In the screened ambulance, you would be taken to the screened emergency hospital. There you would have the best of treatment and either recover or be dead in ten days, or a little longer.

If you would escape the fever, avoid the mosquito.

If you are an expert on mosquitoes, you can, with moderate care, keep an eye on the several hundred varieties which attempt to bite you. If they are stegomysia, beware. Kill them.

If they belong to any other tribe, you can, with equal facility, let them bite until they have enough, for they are harmless.

A fruit ship, a bunch of bananas, a mosquito and an Italian—these four agents, according to the deductions of the health authorities of New Orleans, were responsible for introducing yellow fever into New Orleans as long ago as last May.

The first appearance of the disease, according to the same deductions, was in the Italian quarter where the Italian laborer who unloaded the fruit ship lived.

From the originally infected vicinity the fever spread until there had been several deaths. The characteristic peculiarities of the Italian when confronted by an epidemic, showed themselves in instinctive efforts to hide the fever from the health authorities and the result was that the prevalence of the disease was not known, even to the city health officer, until the middle of July.

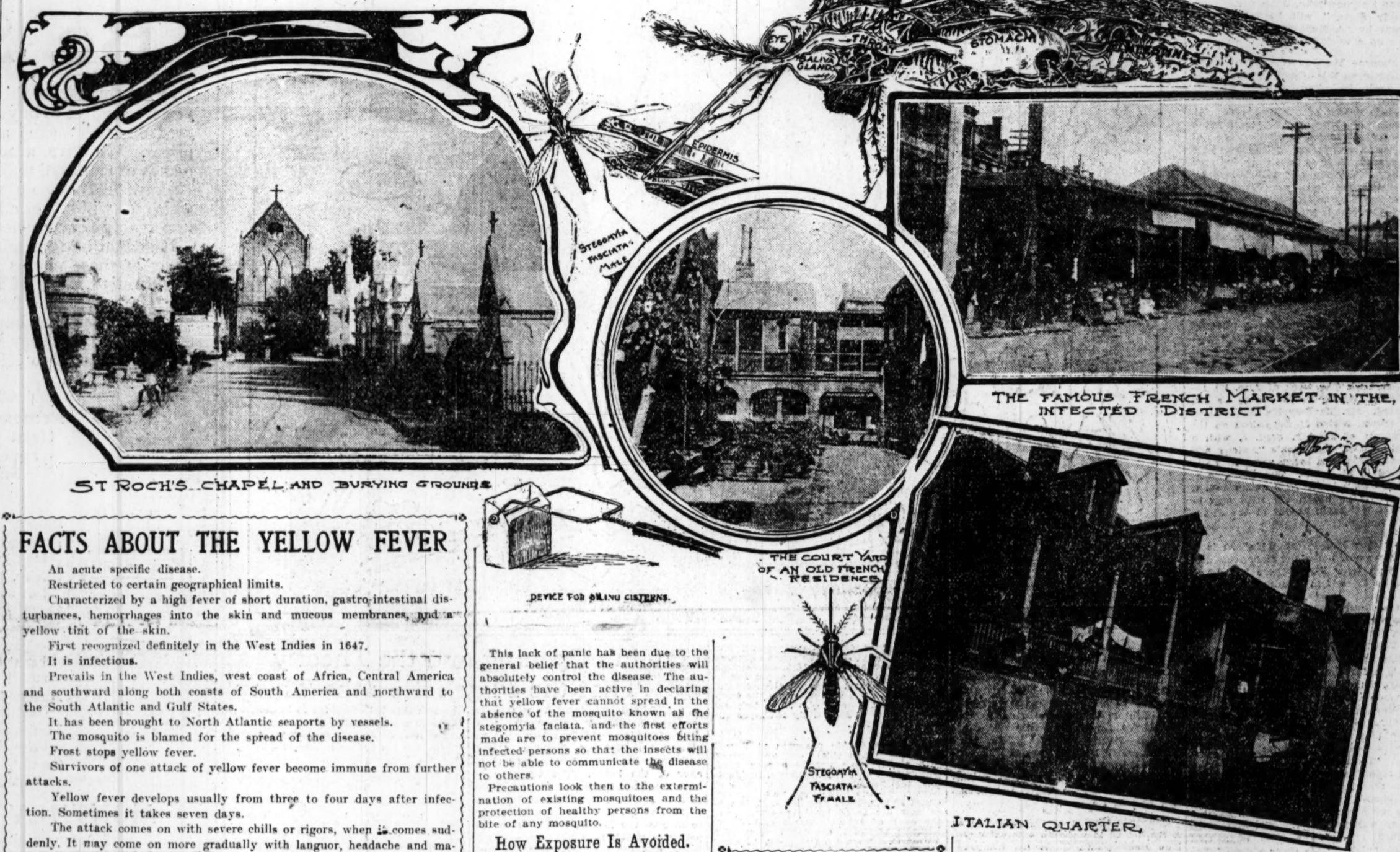
In conference with the State Board of Health of Louisiana, the city health officer decided to make the matter public, and, accordingly, the health authorities of the Gulf States and of the National Government were notified of the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans.

This announcement was the signal for action not only by the city of New Orleans, including its health and other civil authorities, but by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Florida and, later, Tennessee as well as by hundreds of cities and towns in those and other States, which desired quarantine regulations effective against New Orleans.

From the very start there was apparent a notable difference between the quarantine as advocated and enforced and those which had been advocated and enforced during previous yellow fever outbreaks.

The coast towns of Mississippi for instance which furnish summer homes for the citizens of many surrounding cities, protested most strenuously against any quarantine being enforced.

THE FEVER-BEARING MOSQUITO AND SCENES IN THE INFECTED DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS WHERE THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC HAD ITS INCEPTION



FACTS ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER

An acute specific disease.

Restricted to certain geographical limits.

Characterized by a high fever of short duration, gastro-intestinal disturbances, hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membranes, and a yellow tint of the skin.

First recognized definitely in the West Indies in 1647.

It is infectious.

Prevails in the West Indies, west coast of Africa, Central America and southward along both coasts of South America and northward to the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

It has been brought to North Atlantic seaports by vessels.

The mosquito is blamed for the spread of the disease.

Frost stops yellow fever.

Survivors of one attack of yellow fever become immune from further attacks.

Yellow fever develops usually from three to four days after infection. Sometimes it takes seven days.

The attack comes on with severe chills or rigors, when it comes suddenly. It may come on more gradually with languor, headache and malarial symptoms. The temperature goes to 105 degrees, sometimes higher. The fever lasts from three to five days, attended with pains in the back, limbs and head. There is nausea and vomiting.

The yellow tint of the skin, from which the fever gets its name, begins on the second or third day.

In severe cases small hemorrhages take place into the skin and mucous membrane. The vomit is at first white. Later it becomes very dark in appearance, like coffee grounds, when it is known as "black vomit." There is bleeding at the nose, mouth and gums. Delirium usually follows, then unconsciousness and death.

Mortality varies. In some epidemics it has been as high as 85 per cent. In others as low as 10 per cent.

Heat, moisture, bad drainage, uncleanliness and unhygienic conditions favor disease, after propagation by the mosquito.

Experts seem to agree that the first step to combat the spread of the fever is to attack the mosquito.

Complete rest and careful dieting constitute the principal treatment for yellow fever. Different drugs are used to help assist the body and organs toward a natural condition.

In wonderful contrast to their attitude in former years, they were not afraid of yellow fever.

But the Mississippi State Health authorities were not so brave. They determined to enforce a quarantine which differs little from the old shotgun method of past years.

First, persons and personal baggage from New Orleans were quarantined. Then persons and personal baggage from any point in Louisiana. Then the ban was extended to freight, so that, within a week or two after the first announcement of the fever's existence, New Orleans was in Mississippi's eye.

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Government Aids New Orleans.

In the meantime the situation in New Orleans proved a revelation to those who knew something of previous yellow fever scares. The city, State and national authorities formed a combination to work in unison... and the citizens took upon themselves the task of raising all the money required for the campaign.

The national authorities sent to New Orleans physicians who had seen service in Havana, Vera Cruz and other yellow fever centers, and they were assigned to duty for the most part in New Orleans.

The first thing the city authorities did, so far as New Orleans is concerned, was to establish an emergency hospital for treatment of fever cases, and to form

medical and sanitary squads for service in treating fever patients and disinfesting infected localities.

Headed by prominent bankers, the citizens announced their determination to raise a fund of \$100,000.

The various wards of the city, as in a political campaign, called meetings, appointed committees, raised funds and undertook the oiling and screening of all cisterns in their respective subdivisions. This proved to be a herculean task at the start for the entire drinking water supply of New Orleans comes from the above ground cisterns, one or two of which must, according to law, be provided by every property owner who lets to tenants.

But the people were not deterred by the magnitude of the task, and, within a week after the appearance of the fever, every ward in the city was organized and doing its self-imposed work.

In the meantime, the city, organized and the individuals were giving New Orleans a cleaning such as probably no city has ever had since the days of Noah.

One of the most noticeable phases of the present yellow fever scare is the notable decrease in the panicky spirit on the part of the people of New Orleans. They are no longer afraid of yellow fever, except as the appearance of the fever is likely to affect business and investments.

In fact, among the business men of the city it is the general belief that, apart from the loss of life, which, it is predicted, will not be heavy, the present scare will be the best thing that has ever happened to the old French city of Louisiana. They believe that the trouble will result in the city's being kept clean hereafter.

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A recent special to a New Orleans paper told of five Italians being shot by frenzied citizens of a Mississippi community, and this, too, has been denied.

In the meantime, while citizens in New Orleans, unscarred, are working like giants many ridiculous, pathetic or tragic events are occurring because of senseless quarantines made effective by other states or cities. Many of these are denied. For instance, it has been denied that the citizens of a small town in Louisiana burned the dead body of an Italian in the flames of his shanty.

Going to Biloxi recently, a prominent railroad man was told that he could not leave the train at that point. He got off anyhow and was forcibly put back on. He made attempts to leave the train at every station in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, but failed each time. Finally he came to a halt close to Cincinnati.

A small town in Louisiana, five New Orleans drummers were taken from the train and confined in a cotton shed. There, according to rumor, they were fed on bread and ham, which

were handed them on the end of fishing poles. They were afterwards fumigated and sent back to New Orleans.

Such instances, however, are, of course, exceptions, and the general experience is that quarantine regulations, although still confused, are running smoothly in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The detention camp is to be pitted, unless he loves mosquitoes and is willing to take them and other things usually considered the ill effects of his bosom.

As yet, however, no place is the best place to be, after all, is in New Orleans, where few are alarmed and where the comforts and luxuries of life are still available.

New Orleans Wakes Too Late.

New Orleans has only itself to blame for the present yellow fever scare. The absence of the fever, refused to dispense any interest whatever. In the patient efforts of Dr. Kohl, other health officials and the medical fraternity to educate the community to take the most primitive precautions to rid the city of the stegomysia. The result is that the authorities have now to begin a primer class and there will doubtless be bred here thousands of these insects which never would have come into existence if the people of New Orleans had been willing to take their lessons before.

The most complete record was kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

The mosquitoes were especially bred from the eggs and kept in a building screened by wire netting. When an insect was wanted for an experiment it was taken into a yellow fever hospital and allowed to breed with the blood of patients, afterward, at varying intervals from the time of this meal of blood it was purposely applied to non-immune persons.

From time to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought in from the immigrant station; a person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return.

In New Orleans yellow fever prevailed to some extent every year as far back as the records go and up to 1880, including the most serious year the city was under the military control of Gen. Ben Butler. Then the regulations of war time came into effect, travelers from the tropics.

In 1880 the city changed its system of quarantine from the absolute and rigorous to the more lenient and more reasonable of "run the blockade," to a more reasonable detention of vessels from infected ports that kept the subjects from entering the entrance to the city surreptitiously.

The mortality in New Orleans in the years of 1880 to 1889 per 1000 persons was:

Year. Deaths. Year. Deaths.

1880..... 7,470 1881..... 3,061

1882..... 7,470 1883..... 3,061

1884..... 7,223 1885..... 4,009

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Yellow fever was first recognized definitely in the West Indies and since 1801 it has been endemic there.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the disease created havocs along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, from Maine to the South, and, far north as Maine, and into the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, etc., where the population of 40,000 persons—10 per cent of the population—died.

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QUEER TANGLE IN RELATIONSHIP

Cupid Certainly Produced a Confusing Combination When He Ensnared This Couple.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—A great network of double relationships will result from a marriage which took place this week. Miss Fannie Bluet, 28, 502 Oliver street, became the wife of John N. Russell, 30, of 1000 Locust street. Mr. Russell's former wife was Miss Bluet's aunt, or a sister of Miss Bluet's mother. Mr. Russell has a married daughter, Mrs. John C. H. Smith, and she has three children. Miss Bluet is now their second cousin.

She is married, she will in addition be the step-grandmother at the age of 28. Miss Bluet is now a cousin of Mr. Russell's married daughter. When the marriage is consummated the coming Mrs. Russell will be the step-mother of her cousin. Mr. Russell is now a brother-in-law of Miss Bluet's parents, after the marriage he will be their son-in-law. Mr. Russell is now the uncle of Miss Bluet by marriage; he will, after the marriage, also be the husband of Miss Bluet's sister and two brothers. Mr. Russell is now their uncle. He intends also to become their brother.

Mr. Russell has known Miss Bluet since she was a child. He became a widower nearly two years ago. Miss Bluet spent two years with him at Richmond, Ind., where Mr. and Mrs. Russell lived. Of late Mr. Russell has kept up his acquaintance with Miss Bluet through frequent visits to Minneapolis.

"SCHIFFER" ROASTS DRIVERS

Fined for Scorching, He Asks That Horse-Speeding Be Also Suppressed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Charles Nelson, chauffeur for Lorrillard Spencer, was fined \$15 and costs for speeding. Mr. Spencer paid the bill. The chauffeur said he might have been making 15 miles an hour, but the officer who arrested him said 50 miles an hour was more nearly correct.

Mr. Spencer, who was in court, accompanied by his son, said that he had frequently cautioned his chauffeur, and as far as he knew his employee had never violated the law. He added it was understood that the chauffeur never had been warned by the police. Horses are often driven faster than the law allows, he said, and there should be no discrimination.

All of That.

From the Cleveland Leader.
The presence of Robert, father at the start, can keep Maggie from the indulgence which his friends were permitting themselves.

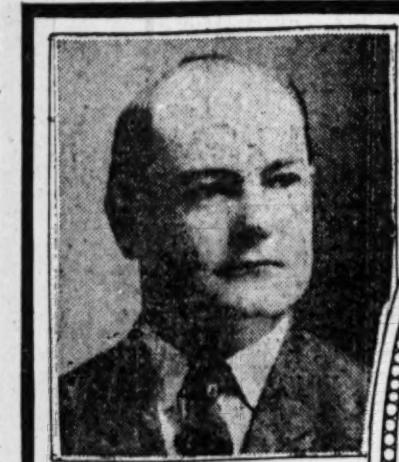
"I am not to be, my boy," said the father, "that among all these young rascals you remain sober. You are an honor to the family."

He was not to be awed, sadly.

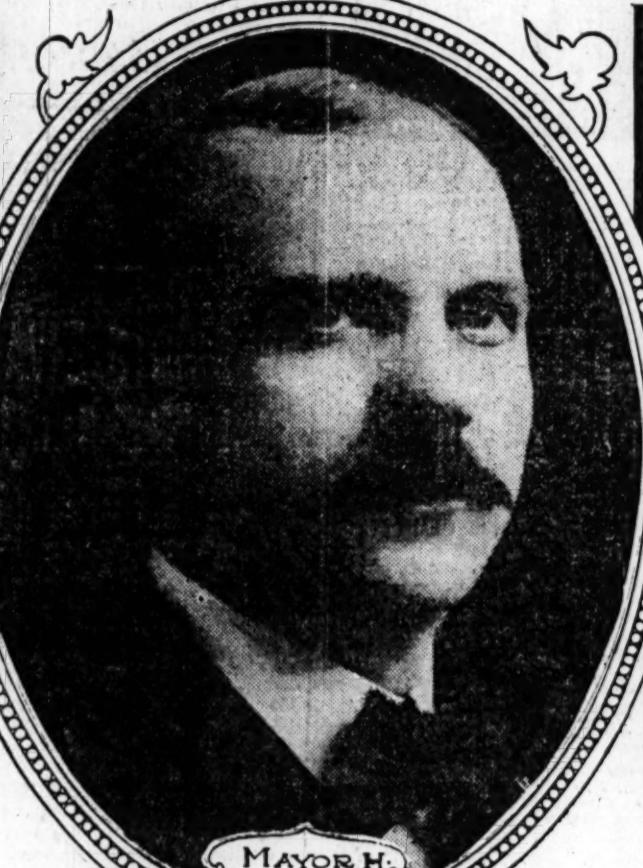
—An empty honor."



How a Determined Municipal Ownership Mayor Smashed a Council Plan to Lease City's Light Plant to Private Company



SERGEANT G.W. BRIGHTMAN

MAYOR H.
DEVEREUX

JAMES A. HALL



EDWARD WING



CHARLES LANPHIER



JOSEPH FERRIS

Executive of Springfield, Ill., Didn't Hesitate to Use the Gavel and Turn Out the Lights to Prevent Hostile Combine From Carrying Out Its Plan and Now He Is Master of the Situation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—Mayor Harry Devereux has succeeded in breaking the aldermanic combination which has made an open fight for the "Utilities" company. In the electric light squabble, but the battle is by no means over.

At this time there is every indication that a final settlement of the controversy, which has been waged in the Illinois capital city since June 1 last, will come through the courts.

Since midnight July 31 the city has been without any definite arrangement for lighting its streets, but the Springfield Light, Heat and Power Co., otherwise known at the "Utilities," has continued to operate the municipal plant, Mayor Devereux being restrained by a Circuit Court injunction from taking charge of it.

The fight that has been waged between the Mayor and the combination of eight Aldermen, who represent a majority of the City Council, has been without a precedent. The work of the combine for the "Utilities" company has been openly defiant. There have been frequent threats of a grand jury investigation, and no matter what may be the

final result of the controversy, this probe will probably be made.

Ten years ago the city of Springfield erected its own municipal lighting plant. For the past five years this plant has been operated under a contract with the Capital City Electric Co.

Merger Responsible for Trouble

Between two and three years ago all the franchise corporations of Springfield were purchased, by a syndicate and merged into one large concern. The Capital Electric company turned its contract to operate the municipal plant over to the "Utilities" together with a franchise to do commercial lighting. When the contract with the Capital Electric company expired on June 1 last Mayor Devereux conceived the idea that the city could operate its own plant to advantage in lighting the streets, and for weeks a committee, representing the City Council, conducted an investigation, being assisted by a committee named by the Springfield Business Men's Association and headed by Joseph Ferris, a local business man.

Finally a majority of the committee reported in favor of municipal operation, but, while the work of investigating

had been in progress a majority of the aldermen had been won over by the "Utilities." This majority voted down the report of the committee, and adopted a special report which declared against municipal operation.

Since then various maneuvers have been employed by the aldermanic combination to rent the plant to the "Utilities" for a term of 10 years, in the face of the fact that the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the action of a municipal legislative body can only cover the life of the body, and is not binding upon the next council. In Springfield the life of a council is two years.

Bids Were Not Wanted.

Efforts were made to have the City Council advertise for bids for the operation of the plant, but this was prevented by the combination. Alderman James Hickox, who has appeared throughout the fight as the leader of the combination, announced to the city council that the "Utilities" will operate the plant for \$35 an arc light, under a 10-year contract. He declared that in his opinion this was the best proposal that could be obtained by the city, although no effort had been made by the aldermen to ascertain this fact, and Hickox urged the council to make a contract with the "Utilities."

This was the condition of affairs when a local company was hastily organized to make a proposition in opposition to that offered by the "Utilities." To keep the aldermanic combination from contracting with the "Utilities" Attorney George A. Wood, representing the newly-formed company, proposed to furnish light for \$35 per arc, and still, despite this cheaper proposal, the combination insisted upon renting the plant to the "Utilities" company. The \$3500 proposition was entirely disregarded, and, to prevent the adoption of Alderman Hickox's motion to accept the "Utilities" proposition, Mayor Devereux adjourned the City Council meeting under the gavel.

During their interests, 600 citizens attended a mass meeting in the Sangamon Circuit Court room, and there adopted resolutions condemning the action, Mayor Devereux, denouncing the action of the aldermanic combination and demanding that the aldermen empower the Mayor immediately to take charge of the city's plant.

Despite the expression of public sentiment the aldermen arranged for a special meeting of the Council, with a view to continuing for another month the extension of the contract that expired on June 1, and which had already been extended twice.

The scenes attending this special meeting of the Council are without precedent in the history of Springfield. Expecting trouble, Mayor Devereux had an extra force of police officers present at the meeting. When a motion was made that the contract with the "Utilities" company be extended for 30 days or until Sept. 1, Mayor Devereux recognized a motion to adjourn, and, with the gavel declared the adjournment carried.

Lights Out During Fight.

In a flash Alderman James Hickox rushed for the Mayor's chair. Police Sergeant Brightman met him as he mounted the platform and they grappled. Alderman Logan Hay rushed to Hickox's assistance, and then the battle was on in earnest.

Suddenly all the lights in the chamber were extinguished, and this action practically ended the fight. Hickox, however, came to the meeting prepared for a move as the extinguishing of the lights, and he hurriedly produced half a dozen canaries.

When Mayor Devereux ordered the Council chamber cleared, the members of the combination adjourned to Alderman's Hay's office, and there held a rump meeting. The Aldermen went through the form of passing the order to extend the lighting contract for 30 days, and adjourned.

In the battle at the Council Chamber Alderman Hay was severely bruised. Friends of the Mayor insist that he received his bruises by falling against a chair, but the other faction declares that Hay was assaulted as he rushed to assist Hickox in extinguishing the lights.

When the members of the combination arrived at Hay's office for the rump meeting it was learned that one of their

Lawyer Arrested
Because "Too Fresh,"
Sues for \$10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—The latest development in the electric light controversy is a \$10,000 damage suit which grows out of the riot on last Saturday night in the Council chamber. W. J. Lawler, a young attorney, who has been in the employ of the Utilities company, was arrested and taken to the Police Station, where he would have been locked up had not Attorney L. F. Hamilton insisted that he and his wife be permitted to live here. Lawler alleged that the officers arrested him because they said he was "too fresh." He also charges that he was assaulted. The defendants to the suit are Chief of Detectives Peter Etterbrick, Police Sergeant W. G. Brightman and Detectives Maurice O'Leary and William Ridgeley.

was missing from the Council chamber. His vote would have carried the appeal and there would have been incorporated in the minutes the action extending the contract to Sept. 1.

Alderman Ricketts is the proprietor of the Jefferson House. Two hours before the Council meeting Mayor Devoreux had revoked his saloon license on the ground that the Alderman had twice been absent for violating the 15-mile limit on Sunday and further for assaulting an old man in his place of business.

Say "Lid" Helped Mayor.

Stories have been circulated that the Mayor's action in putting the lid on the police division Sunday resulted directly from the aldermanic opposition to his views on the lighting problem.

But Mayor Devoreux insists that the Mayor's decision was his own, and that he has no objection whatever with the lighting.

Ricketts' absence from the last meeting of the Council was due to his absence from the city, and it is declared that two other aldermen, who have been fighting the Mayor, have decided to join him. A third alderman, who has been in the city, is still missing.

Up to this time members of the combination have tried to justify their position by declaring that they are opposed to anything favored by Devoreux.

Alderman Hickox, Wood, O'Brien, Timm, and Durkin, who are supporters of the Mayor, have been in opposition to the lighting plan.

The fight has caused several city employees to leave the job because of the opposition to the Mayor by the Aldermen who recommended their appointment. Prominent in this class is Alderman John Fahr, who was requested to hand in his resignation.

Now Depends on Court.

Recognizing defeat in the City Council, the "Utilities" company has appealed to the courts, securing an injunction against Mayor Devoreux.

City Comptroller James A. Hall, Chief of Police James Anderson and Alderman John McCrory, who had voted to approve the injunction restraining the city officials from using certain arc lights and extensions which the "Utilities" company had proposed. However, the injunction does not restrain the Mayor from taking possession of the plant and closing out with a settlement this month or the next.

This action has been taken by the Mayor, who recommended their appointment. Prominent in this class is Alderman John Fahr, who was requested to hand in his resignation.

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JUST TO SHOW FRIENDS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLAYTON, Mich., Aug. 5.—Thomas B. Barhydt, aged 51, and his wife, aged 50, pioneer residents of Lenawee County, announced their intention of walking from Clayton to Adrian, a distance of 15 miles, to attend the annual Lenawee pioneer's picnic.

The pair will make the pedestrian trip in order to be made in order to convince his friends that he and his wife are just as capable as the average person. The couple will return to their Clayton home by train Friday evening. Barhydt had resided in Clayton 51 years, and here when the county was a wilderness.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLAYTON, Mich., Aug. 5.—While two women shoplifters in a department store here, one of the suspects stabbed

Miss Edith Thompson, one of the detectives, with a butcher knife. The woman also accidentally wounded herself with the same weapon. The two women were taken to police headquarters. The woman who was not shoplifted was taken to a hospital. The two women were found in possession of the women.

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SOCIETY

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Knapp-Fisher Wedding.

Miss Helen M. Fisher, a former popular St. Louis girl, and Mr. Knapp of Peoria, Ill., were wednesday to T. A. Knapp of Chicago. The wedding took place at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Chapman.

The bride, an extremely pretty girl, was dressed in white, and made a most attractive picture.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp spent Friday and Saturday at St. Louis, at the Hotel Washington, and left for a honeymoon tour in the Wisconsin lake district. They will reside in Chicago.

Party on Trolley Car.

A jolly party was given on the special car "Hannover" Friday evening, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Blodan. Refreshments were served and musical selections were given by the Clover Leaf Quartet. Those present were:

Meers.—
F. Travers,
D. Powers,
W. Meekel,
F. Gullion,
D. Hall,
T. Hannigan,
G. Kuntz,
M. Kuntz,
Misses.—
T. Moore,
J. Beckmann,
L. Hump,
L. Kaltensack,
V. C. Moore,
D. Stitt,
S. Doyle,
Brookman,
Mr. and Mrs.—
Ridson,
Brennan.

Gossip.

Miss Anna Butler of 3018 Lucky street is enjoying a visit with relatives in New York. Miss Schuch of 3632 Cleveland avenue is at present abroad enjoying a trip to London and Paris.

At the Hotel Amersand, at Amersand, N. Y., recent arrivals from St. Louis were: Jordan E. Lambert, Jordan W. Lambert Jr., Miss E. Lambert, J. A. Van Riper, Miss Leah Van Riper, William Van Riper, Mr. Van Riper Jr., Geo. Van Riper, Mrs. W. C. Schaefer, Anna F. Schaefer, W. C. Schaefer, Mrs. F. Schaefer, Mrs. T. H. Bunch and family.

Misses Mollie Coleman and Sophie Junker have returned from an extended visit with friends at White Hall, Ill. Miss Bessie Ashby leaves Sunday for Sarasota and other southern points. She will go to San Francisco for the winter.

Misses Daniels of Dodier street departed Saturday for St. Paul and St. Cloud, Minn., to visit relatives.

The Misses Josie and Lotta Miller and Miss Grace Miller, who are so well known after a delightful visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Elmore of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Stahl will give hand-painted chinis eucalyptus at Delmar Garden on Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Misses Schuch and other young ladies entertained a number of their friends Wednesday afternoon with vocal and instrumental music, after which dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Marie George and Miss Malme Niemann, both of the North Side, left last week for Chicago, where they will remain for a month with Miss George's sister, Mrs. F. R. Stahl.

Miss F. R. Stahl and her brother, Arthur Stahl, of 3408 Locust, will be entertained by them on Aug. 5, for a month's visit with friends in Golden Eagle and Brussels, Ill.

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REMBRANDT PHOTO

Visiting Friends in New York.

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GORDON BENNETT AUTO RACE MAY BE ABANDONED

It is believed that the world has seen the last automobile contest for the famous Gordon Bennett trophy. According to rules for this cup race, the contest must be held either in the country in which the cup is held or in France. The French team won the recent race over the Auvergne course, yet the Automobile Club of France has decided by a vote of 23 to 14 not to compete for the cup in 1906 and to return the trophy to the donor.

The Frenchmen are said to be dissatisfied over the conditions of the race.

DR. DUFF'S EXCELLENT REPUTATION

His professional ability and honesty are undoubted, and the great number of men he has cured of pelvic and private diseases are loud in their praise of Dr. Duff.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF DR. DUFF'S SKILL AND INTEGRITY, WHICH IS A COMBINATION ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS AND CONSCIENTIOUS PRACTICE.

There is nothing which speaks for more than actual facts, which are every day occurrences, and when I propose to demonstrate to any council of physicians, or man afflicted with any of the diseases that come under my specialty, that I am constantly dismissing cured cases that had been unsuccessfully treated by physicians who claim to be specialists, it should be certainly enough that I do all I claim—cure diseases of the Pelvic system if they are in reach of medical science. I make no misleading statement when I say that I can mend a day I do not dismiss a man who has tried many different doctors and specialists without results and success. My patients are cured by the professional service I render, and though I seldom fail to effect a cure under such circumstances, I invariably receive thanks for my best and conscientious services. I offer every man his money back if he is not satisfied; provided he cooperated with me during the time I promised to cure him; but my success has been such that all my patients are even grateful for what I accomplish in treating them.

NUMEROUS PELVIC DISEASES AND THEIR DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT

It is not generally known that about three-fourths of the male population is afflicted with some pelvic or private disease and chronic complications arising therefrom. The most prominent source of chronic trouble in the Pelvic system are from what is considered the simplest contagious disease, and from neglect and improper medical attention it develops into Stricture and Gleet, and finally Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic affections that become so serious as to be incurable, and result in death. So many men of all ages begin with a little discharge, which should be cured in a few days; instead, they rely upon patent medicines, druggists and unskilled doctors in an effort to be cured for the price of a bottle of medicine, and by this procedure allow the disease to incapacitate them for the physical, mental and natural duties of man. Blood Poison is a disease that, in the primary stage, by my system of treatment, is checked in its ravaging course and never amounts to more than the most trifling blood disorder, though there are many who are gradually decaying and their misery enabled by the use of injurious mineral mixtures. Piles, Fistula, Buphthalmos, Hydrocephalus, Nervous Disease, "Lost Manhood," are equally sure of a detrimental course if they are not treated properly and scientifically. What is more vivid than the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine" to a man whose health is being impaired by a treacherous ailment, and how can a man spend his money more wisely than to save his physical, mental and sexual powers, which are the source of fortune and only dependence of many for meat and bread?



CHAS. A. DUFF, M. D., 810 Olive Street, Directly Opposite South Side of P. O. CURE OR NO CHARGE—I am the only specialist in St. Louis who guarantees to refund money in a specified length of time if a complete cure is not effected.

SPECIAL NOTICE—absolutely no charge unless satisfaction is given. My patients are an attorney or written guarantee of every dollar paid for services rendered in case of failure to completely cure the disease will never return and render entire satisfaction, and my well-known standing is sufficient evidence to any one that I am entirely responsible for any guarantee that is not fulfilled.

IMPORTANT—will cure you for less money than you can be treated for by any other specialist in St. Louis. You will have to come to me sooner or later in order to be properly cured; why not before you have lost your money in doctoring with cheap or dishonest unskilled specialists?

MANLY CURED PATIENTS TESTIFY TO MY UNFAILING METHODS FOR PELVIC DISEASES, PILES, ETC., ETC., ETC., AND MY CHARGES ARE THE LOWEST OF ANY RELIABLE SPECIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

BLOOD POISON manifested itself

by stages known as primary, secondary and tertiary. Any form of primary disease makes itself known in such a way that the nerves of the mucous membrane in the muscle and throat, sores on any part of the body, and the heart and lungs and all dislocations of the skin, which signify decay and premature death.

My treatment for Blood Poison is a specific serum, composed of a perfectly reorganized the blood corpuscles, by which means every particle of poison and every particle of the nervous system of treatment it is utterly impossible for poison to remain in the blood, and pure and health are the results in every case.

My specific serum treatment immediately stops all symptoms of disease, soon after beginning treatment, and the patient is restored to the condition of the blood after removing the poison, a normal state of health is resumed.

STRUCTURE is an annoying disease, and is important because of its harmful effects upon the whole nervous system.

I treat each case according to its requirements, first satisfying myself as to the exact condition by care and skillful examination.

It is not difficult to cure, and I am able to cure the most severe case. I have had no difficulty in dismissing a case when I have dismissed a case that is sound and healthy and perfectly natural.

VARICOCELE is simply veins or stagnant blood, the same as varicose veins occurring in the body. Every man afflicted with Varicocele of long standing knows that he has blighted his life and that he has made a great mistake in not having himself cured.

My method of curing Varicocele is by a special serum treatment composed by Plasma, a powerful combination

which contracts the enlarged veins, thus expelling the clogged blood, so that there is no more.

The nerves and male system are restored by the administration of a tonic and a complete cure is certain.

PILES are small vascular tumors, and they have a most degrading influence on the general health.

I cure Piles without any ligature or any ligature or any acid injections, which treatment has ruined many.

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KIDNEY COMPLAINTS often caused by male excesses, alcoholic liquors and severe sickness, the usual symptoms being highly colored urine with strong odor, chills and feverish spells, severe feelings of pain and swelling. My long study and extensive practice in treating Kidney diseases has been successful in all cases and the cure is rapid. I determine the condition by analysis of urine, and many severe Kidney troubles I have cured. The patient has been given up by other doctors, gives me great confidence in my method.

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COERCION AND REDISTRIBUTION AFFECT IRELAND

Native of Galway Discusses the Policies Now Being Enforced There and the Special Juries Used in the Trials.

JURORS MUST POSSESS PROPERTY WORTH \$500

How Balfour's Redistribution Proposals Affect Irish Counties—What England Owes to Irish Generals—Real Scene of St. Patrick's Bondage.

BY RICHARD D. WALSH.
My native county, Galway, is once more under a regime of coercion. This is an evidence that it is at least holding its own in the struggle and keeping the flag of Home rule waving in the breeze. One of the strongest arguments against British authority in Ireland is that it has been unable to rule the country without force, or without a suspension of the ordinary laws of the land. If its government were fair there would be no need of coercion, or the abrogation of constitutional privileges.

According to the testimony of the Irish Judges of Assize, who are all strongly pro-British in politics, there is no coercion in Ireland to free from crime as Ireland. And while the country is supposed to be under the ordinary law, in reality it is being governed under exceptional legislation which does not exist in any part of the King's dominions. No Irish representative is defending law-breakers, or objecting to having the law enforced against those who openly violate it, but what is protested against is that, in certain sections of Ireland, men are tried under laws which have been specially made for the occasion, and under which it is almost impossible for honest men to escape conviction.

Trial by jury is practically set aside, and instead of this time-honored institution, special juries are empanelled. These special juries are persons having property valued at \$500 and upwards, and in the country districts of Ireland it is well known that persons possessing this amount of property are exceedingly scarce. Those having a valuation of \$500 and over in Ireland are almost exclusively landlords, their agents and understrappers. It must also be borne in mind that these special tribunals are presided over by removable magistrates and servants of Dublin Castle, who, in order to hold their jobs, must see to it that the supposed law-breakers are sent to prison. The spirit of Irish nationality is thus kept down and the British Constitution is vindicated.

In County Galway 60 men were arrested on charges which were manufactured by the police. On investigation it was found that in the whole county with its quarter million population, there was not a vestige of any agrarian crime. But something had to be done so that there might be some justification for the fat salaries of the removable magistrates and the police.

And what has been the charge against these 60 men arrested in Galway?

Merely the terrible one of "unlawful assembly." These assemblies were the most peaceful gatherings imaginable. In no instance was there disturbance.

REID'S

Special cut sale on high-grade shoes, slippers, and Oxfords for men and women, boys, misses and children, attracts the attention of the public who want good shoes for very little money.

Men's high-grade Oxfords, tan and patent leather; \$5, cut to	\$3.90
Men's tan and patent Oxfords; \$3.50, cut to	\$2.90
Men's tan and black Oxfords; \$3, cut to	\$2.45
Women's tan and patent leather Oxfords, French heels; \$3, cut to	\$3.90
Women's tan and black Oxfords; \$3, cut to	\$2.90
Women's all-patent kid Oxfords; \$3.50, cut to	\$2.65

BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES CUT IN SAME PROPORTION.

See our men's Slippers and patent leather Pumps on bargain tables at

75c

See women's patent leather, vici kid and fancy Slippers and Oxfords on our bargain tables at

65c

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR ALL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

411 to 415 M. Broadway.

NO NEW MINISTERS FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The extraordinary dearth of candidates for Holy Orders is regarded in influential church circles as a serious menace to the future usefulness of the Established Church.

The number of clerics shows a significant falling-off in the number of ordinations, and the year's total threatens to work out at an even lower figure than last year, which was the lowest on record.

"Many churchmen are consulting themselves with the idea that the decrease is merely a temporary fluctuation," said a prominent churchman.

"The average number of candidates per annum for the decade 1891 to 1901 was 67.4 per annum less than that for the previous decade. The average for the next decade bids fair to be 100 per annum less than the average for 1891 to 1901."

In 1892 and 1900 a slight improvement was noted, but last year the number fell to 569, as compared with 745 in 1891.

In the ranks of the ministry of the Church of England have in the past been largely recruited from the sons of the clergy.

"But owing to the decrease in clerical numbers, many are hindered by lack of means from obtaining the necessary education."

ance or violence of any kind, no attack upon person or property. Their chief object was to promote the satisfactory working of the land act.

Some of the worst landlords in Ireland are in the County Galway, among them the notorious Earl of Clanricarde, and these landlords have been doing everything in their power to frustrate the administration of the act, to throw obstacles in its way, and thus to tempt the poor tenants to acts of retaliation and violence.

The object of these meetings of the tenantry of Galway is to endeavor to bring the landlords and big graziers to see that in interfering with the working of the land act they are destroying the prospects of the people, and sowing the seeds of future social and political upheavals. The meetings are held in the open in broad light of day, and there is no secrecy whatever about their proceedings.

These trials by special juries are the veriest travesties on justice, and would not for a moment be tolerated in England, Scotland or Wales.

As I have already said, these special juries are chosen from landlords, land agents and graziers, but in addition to this the Attorney-General, representing the Crown, has an unlimited right of challenge, so that the alleged law-breakers are not tried before such a tribunal as a lamb would be in an argument with a wolf.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

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"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

25,000 More Post-Dispatches Sold in St. Louis every day than are homes in the city.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION ENTIRE YEAR 1904

Sunday . . . 225,837
Daily . . . 148,833

BIGGEST WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The only St. Louis Newspaper with the Associated Press day dispatches.

Lee admits he got his, but Lee didn't do all the legislative work for Kelley.

There is prosperity at Jefferson City, too. The penitentiary earned nearly \$20,000 in July.

Uncle Russell Sage's talk about vacations is already forgotten. No decrease is reported for 1905.

Something good is always coming to Gen. Leonard Wood. In return for a minimum of hard service he receives the maximum of soft things.

At a church election in Pennsylvania last week there were glaring frauds, 98 ballots being found in the box although only 92 voters were present. We have gone far, very far.

China has a lawful claim against Russia and Japan for the use of Manchurian land for military operations. Considering the circumstances, she is entitled to a stiff rental.

RIGHTEOUSNESS AS AN ASSET.

In his speech at Dodge City, Kan., Gov. Folk offered a novel argument in favor of reform. Departing from the common plea for public morality because it is right, he told the Kansans that law enforcement is good business and presented many facts in support of his statement.

The Governor pointed out that within the past three years in which his own anti-boodie campaign has been fought to a successful finish with his election to the Governorship, and his campaign for the enforcement of the anti-gambling and Sunday laws has been inaugurated, Missouri has flourished as never before in her history. Immigration has increased 25 per cent over any previous record. The valuation of lands has increased 20 per cent above previous records of increase. Reports of exceptional growth and prosperity come from every county and town.

In the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, where the anti-vice laws have been enforced by State boards under the Governor's direct instructions, Gov. Folk points to unusual conditions of business activity. In all of them there have been exceptional increases in land values and record-breaking activity in the real estate markets and other lines of business. With the State debt wiped out and a growing surplus Missouri's low taxes will soon be further reduced.

Although all of the exceptional growth of this State cannot be charged to reform, Gov. Folk is doing well to refute the oft-repeated argument that "wide-openness" as to vice and corruption is a condition of prosperity. Men who ought to know better frequently plead that it is profitable for community to blink vice and be easy with public plunderers who circulate the public money, as if a community could ever grow steadily and flourish upon immorality and dishonesty.

Gov. Folk is right in his assertion that good government pays. Good government means righteousness in all the acts of public servants. Righteousness means right thought and right conduct in all the relations of life, and if it does not pay in the largest sense, in sound prosperity, peace and happiness, truth is a lie and the universe is without law. Righteousness is a valuable asset for the nation, the state, the city and the individual.

The New York woman who says she can't live on \$75,000 a year is probably trying to live the simple life, which is the most expensive fad of the twentieth century.

THE GIVING HABIT.

It is easy to make more than two mistakes in doing a single act of kindness; but in his latest act of public benevolence ex-President Cleveland made only two.

The first was in sending \$2 to the lady who asked help for missions or some other worthy object. The second was in apologizing for the smallness of the sum on the ground that he was overwhelmed with similar requests.

The \$2 was a dollar too much. He ought to have sent only a dollar, because that is about as much as the average person who gets the average number of requests for help from people who actually have a right to ask it, can afford to give in each case.

It is praiseworthy for those who have no selfish object to serve, to ask such help, but it is not praiseworthy to rely on a limited number of public men and prominent people, millionaires or otherwise.

As a result of this form of the "begging habit," prominent people are overwhelmed with begging letters. As the Post-Dispatch showed recently, a St. Louisian who is known to be generous receives them "by the bushel."

The plain remedy for this is for those who are put in Mr. Cleveland's position of prominence to live with cheerfulness and without explanation or apology just what the average man can afford.

In that case the appeal for help will lie where it

ought to lie, not to a very few who are prominent, but to the immense number who can and will give a little to help what deserves help, if they are asked for it.

The democracy of giving is an important element of American life. It ought not to be sacrificed to the habit of impudent begging which addresses itself only to the few.

It isn't easy to keep the lid on the "agents of Providence." Notwithstanding the Roosevelt pressure, national indignation, etc., consumers now have to pay a dollar or a dollar and a half more for hard coal than formerly.

THE BEST OR THE WORST?

In the Farris trial Judge Davis refused to permit the introduction of evidence to show that the defendant had been elected to office since his indictment on the ground that political preference was no indication of a man's merits.

Who will venture to deny this stinging criticism? In St. Louis political preference has in many instances indicated notorious demerit. Year after year the voters have gone to the polls and elected men to the House of Delegates and City Council known to be unworthy and whose unworthiness has been published to the world in criminal prosecutions. We have elected men to Congress of whom the less said the better for them. One or two Mayors have been shining examples of unmerited political preference, and even judicial honors have been awarded to men who have lowered the tone and dignity, and impaired the credit of the bench.

It is a pitiful truth that Judge Davis announces. And nobody is to blame but the citizens who permit the unworthy to exalt themselves and even, through sheer indifference, co-operate in their promotion.

The President of the United States should be the first citizen of the nation in all personal and public merit. The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city should hold the like place in their several societies, and other public servants should be the pick of citizenship, the best brain and heart in the community.

Some day that will be so. If the wave of reform means anything it means that the people are awakening to the necessity of substituting merit for demerit as a qualification for public office. Therein lies the hope of good government.

Russell Sage was 89 years old last Friday. But he continues to chase the dollars, not so nimly as of yore, but with the same eagerness and enthusiasm. Is it possible that his lawyers have contrived a scheme by which he can take something out of the world when he goes?

A STANDARD FOR ARISTOCRACY.

According to Col. Watterson's latest pronouncements on morals and manners, a "gentleman never requests the favor of a lady or a mint julep."

In France, under the Bourbons, they were not so complex. They said simply: "A gentleman never loses caste, but if once caught stealing he was no gentleman."

Col. Watterson seems to have this idea also, in his subconsciousness, when, on his return from Europe, he reports having found "lineage, brains and education" among European aristocrats, while in America he finds that "aristocracy" includes everything.

It will be an impressive spectacle. Sixteen Missouri generals and colonels, with gold braid as yet unweatherbeaten, are calculated to dazzle, if not to surprise.

The late Mr. Jefferson, who sent Lewis and Clark to discover the vicinity of Portland, is said to have experienced the most painful emotions whenever he caught the glitter of gold braid in times of peace. As he is dead, however, the possible anguish such a spectacle might cause him need not be considered too seriously.

Not so very long ago it was the boast of Missouri Jeffersonians that to hold to their creed conferred a moral and intellectual dignity, capable of sustaining itself, even with a single suspender. It was defined as an "inward and spiritual grace," resulting from the native dignity of Missouri manhood.

No doubt, this inward and spiritual grace will now define itself in the gold braid of 16 generals and colonels. If it comes out in full eruption there will not be drum majors enough on the Pacific Coast to rival its expression of the Missouri dignity which the "one-gallus" idea has so long kept below the surface.

THE USES OF NEWSPAPERS.

From Harper's Weekly.

Our newspapers are doubtless awful things, but we could ill spare them. It is true—whether Prof. Morse said it or not—that they do not much space to murder and baseness, for neither of which affects the cultivated reader cares much, though it is astonishing how the interest in murder keeps up with the less-cultivated average reader, common though it has become, sad to say. But it is in dealing with other forms of crime that the labors of the press are more valuable. Only the newspapers—and nowadays some of the other periodicals—have a constant and sustained interest in showing up misgovernment, frauds on the people, graft, breach of trust and man's various forms of dexterous inhumanity to man. Newspapers make reforms possible, and when the reforms come, help greatly to make them successful. The considerable body of our fellow citizens who find "steal and let steal" a good enough maxim for the conduct of life could live up to it far more successfully if it were not for the newspapers. Our newspapers might be much better; they could easily be made more to the taste of people of taste; but their unlovely crying of crime, disagreeable as it is, is an exceedingly important part of their faithfulness and veracious fortitude in keeping it up to the really largest part of our hope of a higher standard of life in public and private life. There is hope for any kind of rascality as long as it can be kept out of the papers.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

If China, by means of a boycott on American goods, can compel the American Government to make material concessions with regard to the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, such a change of attitude on our part will be a reversal of historic precedents.

With the exception of the brief interval when the Burlingame treaty between the United States and China existed, the "big stick" policy has characterized our dealings with that country.

Previous to 1883 commerce with China was carried on fitfully and in spite of Chinese hostility. In that year, the Chinese Government attempted to stop the importation of opium by British merchants, contrary to the laws of the empire. This brought on the notorious "opium war," in which Great Britain was successful, compelling China not only to permit the importation of opium, but to set apart the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai and Ningpo for foreign commerce as "treaty ports." Hongkong was retained as conquered territory by the British.

Since that time, China has been invaded and coerced several times by the powers of Europe. Pekin has been taken and sacked twice, the last time being the occasion when the United States took part in the castigation of the Celestial empire.

If now, China finds herself in a position to dictate to the powerful Washington Government, instead of being threatened with further punishment, what will be the effect on Oriental policies? Will it not affect the future of China much as the recognition by us of a revolutionary triumph in a Latin-American

country would affect that country? Will not China assume that at last she may take her place among the real world powers?

There is something wrong in the social conditions of the Michigan village where there are 53 widows, not including the grass, and 17 widowers and 40 old bachelors. The old song, "She was a widdy woman and I was a widdy man," has evidently produced no impression in this Wolverine community.

GOOD BOOKS AND GOOD WHISKY.

Anton Chekhov, a Russian author, who ranks just below Tolstoi and Turgeneff, says:

"Everybody writes beautifully now; there are no bad writers. And that is why it is so hard to make a name." De Maupassant, it appears, taught the Russians how to write. "The Russian decadents," says M. Chekhov, "are only pretending to be sickly and mad; in reality they are healthy peasants. But they write beautifully."

It was a Kentucky colonel who declared that there was no bad whisky. Some whisky is better than other, but all whisky is good.

So in Russia, all writers are good. Some are better than others, but all are good.

What a comfortable condition this must be for the book buyer in Russia. He cannot mistake. Let him take the first book on the counter—it's a good book. It will interest, instruct and amuse him. He will have no occasion to find fault. His money is well spent.

How happy, then, should be Russia and America. Despite tyranny and social unrest in the one country and frenzied finance in the other, both should be contented. All books are good books in Russia, all whisky is good whisky in America. What greater blessings could a sane man ask?

Kelley got what he wanted in the State Legislature and somebody got the money he undoubtedly sent into the State. Who besides Lee could have taken some?

OUR NATIVE DIGNITY.

The report that Missouri Day at Portland will be celebrated by the presence of the Governor of Missouri and his full staff seems to be authoritative.

The fact that the full staff is now in the hands of the uniform tailor is circumstantial evidence, which also corroborates the additional report that six Missouri generals and ten Missouri colonels will appear in full military splendor as aides to the Governor.

It will be an impressive spectacle. Sixteen Missouri generals and colonels, with gold braid as yet unweatherbeaten, are calculated to dazzle, if not to surprise.

The late Mr. Jefferson, who sent Lewis and Clark to discover the vicinity of Portland, is said to have experienced the most painful emotions whenever he caught the glitter of gold braid in times of peace. As he is dead, however, the possible anguish such a spectacle might cause him need not be considered too seriously.

In Niagara Falls the popular power for the operation of factories of all kinds is electrical power, and the Catacrat Ice Co. has installed a 100-horsepower, 2500-volt, Westinghouse induction motor to operate an air-motor compressor; a 5-horsepower motor of the same type, which operates the compressor, and a 3-horsepower motor of same type and voltage that operates the brine pump, and a 5-horsepower motor to operate an electric crane. The electric current is received from the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co. at 2200 volts, and for the operation of the small motors this voltage is stepped down to 220 volts.

In this Niagara Falls plant the tank occupies a space of 98 feet long, 15½ feet wide and 9 feet 9 inches high. This tank is divided into eight compartments, each compartment containing four plates. One

of these eight compartments is emptied daily, taking out eight cakes of ice, the approximate weight of each cake being about four tons, so that the plant has a daily capacity of about 32 tons. The weight of the daily output varies, of course, according to the thickness of the ice. Each cake of ice made is about 15 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 6 inches wide, clear and transparent.

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BELLE OF SOUTHERN TOWN RUNS AWAY, BUT PLAN TO WED FAILS



And Now There's a Breach of Promise Suit in Which Her "Greek Pose" Photos May Play a Prominent Part.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5.—Where is Lola Walker?

This question is being asked on every hand in this city, for Lola is the belle of Asheville, and Asheville is noted far and wide for its pretty girls.

Miss Walker's disappearance has to do with a very interesting romance that was begun some years ago and has its ending in a breach-of-promise suit for \$50,000 brought by the fair Lola against young millionaire Robert Edwards. Now, breach-of-promise suits are among the very rarest things in the South; hence the big sensation caused here.

The case is being fought with much bitterness on both sides by the most eminent lawyers in the State. One hundred witnesses—society people of the town—have been subpoenaed to give testimony.

Miss Walker's romance the principal feature is a runaway from her home, in which a well-known society man of Asheville, a Pullman car conductor and a railroad porter were abettors.

Miss Walker lives with her aunt in one of the prettiest homes in the smartest part of Asheville. She is just 17. She had many admirers, among whom was "Bob" Edwards, young and recently come into a fortune of several millions. "Bob" was head over ears in love, and everybody predicted a wed-

ding as she elopes.

It was during the first few weeks of Bob Edwards' courtship that an interesting scene took place between Miss Walker and Mrs. Lynn Cullen, her aunt, at Biltmore Station.

One night it was discovered that Miss Walker was not at home. A well-known society man, a friend of Edwards, disguised as a porter, had carted Miss Walker's trunk from her house to the street and had them sent to Biltmore. "Bob" Edwards had said his good-by the day before, announcing that he was going to Tennessee.

Lola's absence from home and the fact that her trunk was missing could only be accounted for by Mrs. Lynn Cullen on the theory that her niece and "Bob" were running away. So the next morn-

Summer Complaints



It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of RAYWAY'S READY RELIEF

always, in all instances, to give relieve from all forms of pain and sickness, and to arrest the progress of disease as quick as possible.

Five pence halfpenny to a teaspoonful in a few minutes gives Diphtheria, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera, Malaria, Cramps, Neuralgia, Convulsions, Nausea, & Coughs, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Headache, Flatulence and all internal pains.

RAYWAY'S READY RELIEF is the best and surest Remedy. Summer Visitors to the country will find RAYWAY'S READY RELIEF a valuable accession to their outfit. It takes up a little room, is very inexpensive—and saves a great deal of trouble.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAYWAY'S READY RELIEF. It will prevent sickness, and the use of water will not affect it. It is better than any other Remedy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For 60 years the Family Doctor and House- hold Remedy. Sold by druggists all the world over.

BRAVES STORM TO RESCUE TWO GIRLS

Mother Wades Into High Sea for Half Mile on Heroic Errand.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Mrs. G. N. Norton, wife of a leading business man, made thrilling rescue of her 15-year-old daughter, Edna, and a little friend, Lottie McDermott.

The girls were in a rowboat on Green Bay, when a fierce storm struck them. In the excitement they lost an oar and were slowly drifting out, when Mrs. Norton on shore saw their distress. She started out from the beach, and, although she had to walk out about half a mile, reached them before they went outside the bar, and towed them ashore. In a few minutes they would have been in the water and probably lost, as their predicament was seen by none except the mother.

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS FOR JAPANESE NAVY.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese have fitted three Russian battleships and two destroyers, and are now ready to attack and found their vital parts uninjured.

The Presevet is now navigable in its own engine. The Retzvian and Pobiet will be fit for active service in a month.

The Bayan and Pallada, which are the worst damaged, will be afloat shortly.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis newspaper with Associated Press Day Dispatches.

"First in everything."

GIRL IN A HOLE DEFIES 20 MEN

Maid Refuses to Let Linemen Plant Pole in Mother's Yard.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—A plucky Newport woman and her pretty daughter prevented a squad of 20 telegraph linemen from planting a pole in front of the way that institution had been built, and what he found will cause him to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the City Council for another addition to the City Jail.

There were seven women in the woman's department of the jail, reported Alderman Kennedy. "Four of these were negroes and three were white women," the woman's department to go around, so the negro women were sleeping on the blacks and the white women on the whites.

This is a disgrace to the city, and the women should have separate quarters that the whites and blacks could have different rooms.

"I found the male side of the jail to be a disgrace, and the negroes and whites were in the same room," the negroes will have to be confined in the whites, and where there will be sufficient room for the prisoners to sleep, it will be accounted for. The participants in this sad affair are all prominent Italians of this place.

Josephine then ran into the house, procured a pistol, returned immediately to the gate and fired again, the ball striking the door.

The cause of the discontent appears to be the fact that she was the only eye-witness to the tragedy. Catalano told him to the gate and fired again, the ball striking the door.

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PARISHIONERS PULL MOTHER BURIES PLOW FOR CHURCH CHILD UNAIDED

Pastor Holds Handles While
Ground Is Broken for New
Building.

Poor Parent Carries Body to
Cemetery to Avoid Inter-
ment in Potter's Field.

Special to the Post-Dispatch
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—A mother's all-conquering love saved her dead babe from interment in the Potter's Field, and a little mound in Calvary Cemetery attests her work.

The mother is Mrs. Joseph Weldig, a widow, who lives at 815 State street. Her 2-months-old boy Joseph died of gastro-enteritis. She was almost too poor to pay the physician's and druggist's bills, and the cost of an undertaker was far beyond her slender purse.

She appealed to Supt. W. C. Spindler of the County Poor Office, and laid her tale of woe before him. She was too poor to hire an undertaker or to buy a coffin, but she did not want her child buried in Potter's Field, she told him. She declared, however, that she owned a lot in Calvary Cemetery, where her husband is buried, and begged Supt. Spindler to give her a coffin, saying she would bury the child herself. Supt. Spindler then brought out a little plain, white coffin, and the tearful mother carried it home.

Then she went to the Health Department, where she secured a burial permit. This is the first time in the history of the department that a mother has asked permission to bury her child in the public cemetery, so she has often been given to fathers. The authorities could find no objection, however, and the permit was granted.

But the dying was only a part of the evening's program. Another feature was a song written specially for the occasion by Mr. J. M. Brown, and by Tom Price to the tune of "John Brown's Body." The assembled crowd had copies of the song and joined in the chorus. The theme was incident to the occasion, and the end at the close each stanza was ended with the words, "Our Church is Now Begun."

We Will Give Credit
For a Diamond or Watch. Easy monthly
payments, by mail. To be successful, look especially
at the Quaker town.

Who, Indeed?
Who could be a master in
a great old Quaker town?
Who couldn't, with his conquests, do
the beaux of old up brown?

I would be a simple thing, indeed,
if really do insist;
The Quakers are forbidden by
Religion to resist!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Kipling a Carpenter.
Rudyard Kipling used to be an expert
at carpentering and has successfully
constructed many miniature ships.

SCROFULA A Disease We Inherit

The tainted blood of ancestors lays upon the shoulders of innocent offspring, untold suffering by transmitting to them, through the blood, that blighting disease, Scrofula; for in nearly every instance the disease can be traced to some family blood trouble, or blood-kin marriage which is contrary to the laws of nature. Scrofula, ulcerating glands of the neck, catarrh, weak eyes, sores, abscesses, skin eruptions, white swelling, hip disease and other deformities, with a wasting of the natural strength and vitality, are some of the ways this miserable disease manifests itself.

150 S. 5th St., Salina, Kan. MRS. R. BERNKL.

The poison transmitted through the blood pollutes and weakens that health-sustaining fluid, and in place of its nutritive qualities, fills the circulation with scrofulous matter and tubercular deposits, often resulting in consumption. A disease which has been in the family blood for generations, perhaps, or at least since the birth of the sufferer, requires constitutional treatment. S. S. S. is the remedy best fitted for this. It cleanses the blood of all scrofulous and tubercular poisons, makes it rich and pure and under the tonic effects of this great blood medicine the general health improves, the symptoms all pass away, there is a sure return to health, the disease is cured permanently while posterity is protected. Book on the blood and any advice wished, furnished by our physicians, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TALK TO MEN

MEN.—Are you sick? Are you suffering from the loss of your nervous forces, your vitality, your strength and all the powers that have constituted true manhood? Do you suffer the hopelessness, the humiliation, the loss of energy, ambition and desire of the associations and pleasures of life which these unfortunate conditions always bring about?

Come and see us. We want to tell you how to get well. How to regain your manly strength, your forces, your pride, your bearing, your attitude, and all those qualities which make a man's life worth living.

Nervous Disability—Weakness of the nerve centers, consequent upon the wear and tear of modern life, or dissipation, etc., soon results in physical and mental debility. The doctor or the doctor is so widely known that it seems useless to enter into their general treatment. The doctor is the one who can be of great service to you. Nothing can be more dear to a man than his manhood, and it is your own fault if you let this pride be destroyed. If you have spent the forenoon of your life in misery, look up and let us cure you so that your later years may be full of happiness.

Costing Blood Poison—This loathsome, humiliating and often deadly, cannot be trifled with. Don't waste time on mercury or hot baths. Get rid of the poisonous germs from your blood and put it in a condition so that it will be of service to you. All, and more, we promise to show and prove to you if you will give us the opportunity, that we can cure and make you well. Make you clean and white and will save you from a lingering death.

We successfully treat Weakness, Partial or Complete Loss, Lack of Power and Strength, Diseases of the Kidneys, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Varicose, Gleet, Stricture, Frequent and Incontinence of Urine, Skin Diseases, Prostatic Aliments and all diseases of men.

Convulsions Free and Invited—Thousands have come to us in despair. These have come after all other earthly means had been tried and found to be of no avail. They had given up and made strong and well. Their pride and happiness came back to them, their energy and ambition were restored and they again took pride of place in the power which belonged to true, healthy manhood. No matter how many remedies you have tried or how many doctors have treated you and failed, can and will we, and we will let you know if there is life and hope and health for you. You can and you will be under no obligations to pay us a cent. If your case is curable you can and will treat us and we will after you get well. If you cannot call write us about yourself and let us tell you what we think about your condition.

Office hours—8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 a. m. to 12 noon.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Broadway and Market St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE!

Medical, Physic, Bleeding, Boiling, Ulceration, Coagulation, and all Rectal Diseases, especially, Cancer Guaranteed, free for Recruit. DR. M. MEYERS, Specialist. 814 West 10th St., St. Louis, Mo. Address me in St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. Lieutenant Works as Packer During Furlough, to Get Money for Marriage



LIEUT RAMSEY

Youth Who Became Hero With
Funston in Philippines and
Who Has Just Been Graduated
From West Point Wishes
to Take Bride When He Goes
to Orient to Join Regiment
in Fall.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey of the Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., is spending his vacation in rather a novel way for an army officer fresh from West Point, where he was a leader among the cadets. He is working as a laborer in a local packing house for \$1.75 a day in wages.

Lieut. Ramsey was reared in Topeka and he is a society favorite here, but he has chosen to ice refrigerator cars rather than indulge in social pastime. This is a girl prompting Ramsey's energy. A very pretty girl, too—formerly of Topeka, but now living in Chicago—and when Lieut. Ramsey sails in September to join his regiment in the Philippines the girl will accompany him as Mrs. Norman F. Ramsey.

Young Ramsey is one of the few officers who has attached importance to the remarks of Gen. H. C. Corbin regarding the early marriage of young subalterns without income aside from their army pay.

He has no income ordinarily save the \$25 a month he receives from Uncle Holden, a 15-year-old boy, was arrested and brought to this city by Marshal Robert Bond of Caneyville, charged with shooting and mortally wounding his brother, W. W. Sulister, who was beating his wife, it is alleged, when he was shot by Holden.

Ramsey himself talks little of his plans, but his close friends say he is working in order that he may be able more comfortably to care for the girl bride who will journey to the Philippines with him on their honeymoon. And Ramsey has made himself much admired by the few here who have known his secret.

He completed his course at West Point last spring, graduating No. 2 in a class of 141. Throughout his career at the military academy Ramsey was popular with cadets and instructors. He entered the institution in 1901. Last season he was manager of the triumphant West Point football team and a captain of cadets. Some idea of his social and class standing may be gained from the following, which was printed in the West Point Howitzer, the class annual with us and reaches the very seat of the trouble, wholly restores your youthful vigor and makes a strong, healthy man of you. Nothing can be more dear to a man than his manhood, and it is your own fault if you let this pride be destroyed. If you have spent the forenoon of your life in misery, look up and let us cure you so that your later years may be full of happiness.

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WACO FIGHTING MOSQUITO PEST

Council Urges the Repair of
Leaky Fire Plugs That
Make Breeding Pools.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 5.—The City Council is calling on the Board of Water Commissioners of the Waco City Waterworks to abolish leaky fire plugs which have been giving trouble and leaving pools of water over the city. These pools supply breeding places for mosquitoes, which later may carry yellow fever.

The Council claims that the management of the waterworks has been negligent in not fixing these plugs and preventing leakage, having been requested to do so frequently. At the last meeting of the Council it was hinted that action should be taken to bring the fire plugs before the Probate Court for commitment, but was informed that the court could not commit non-residents against whom no information had been filed.

The superintendent informed him that he would have to be regularly committed by the probate court before he could be admitted, and then applied to the Probate Court for commitment, but was informed that the court could not commit non-residents against whom no information had been filed.

Fandel was committed to the hospital from Crookston, and was discharged as cured about three years ago. He has since been working in Kansas, and, feeling that his insanity was returning, took the first train for this city, expecting to be welcomed back to the hospital, and was greatly disappointed when informed that he could not be admitted. He is sane now, but is firmly convinced that his insanity is returning, and that he will be entirely demoted in a short time.

To Repatriate Prisoners.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Spanish Government is engaged in arranging for the repatriation of the Filipinos of Spanish origin who were made prisoners by the Americans in the war of 1898, and who are still in the islands.

Aden an Indian Outpost.

Aden is the only fortified point be-

tween Egypt and Bombay, and is re-

garded as an outpost of the Indian Empire.

TAKES HIMSELF TO MAD-HOUSE

Man Who Thinks He's Going
Insane, Disappointed at Be-
ing Refused Admission.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Aug. 5.—John Fandel arrived here from Kansas City today and applied for admission to the insane hospital, stating that he felt that he was going insane.

The superintendent informed him that he would have to be regularly committed by the probate court before he could be admitted, and then applied to the Probate Court for commitment, but was informed that the court could not commit non-residents against whom no information had been filed.

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MISSING 30 YEARS, WIFE WANTS LEGACY

Fulton's Mother Left Big Es-
tate and She Wishes Him
Declared Dead.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—"Is John Fulton of Paterson, N. J., the John Fulton who disappeared from Pittsburg 30 years ago?"

This is what Judge Over, of the Orphans' Court, means to find out, and he has appointed a commission to investigate. Thirty years ago a John Fulton deserted his wife and family and left for parts unknown. Later, his mother died, leaving a large estate, and now Mrs. Fulton wants to have him declared legally dead or to come here and claim the estate.

General Pittsburg persons have seen Fulton of Paterson and declare he is the same man. He was asked to send a photograph, but refused. To settle that, the court will investigate.

GOING TO NEW YORK CITY

Via Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Wash-
ington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland,
Buffalo or Niagara the "Big Four" has
splendid service.

DUKE WILL BUILD A 13-ACRE LAKE

Millionaire Tobacconist Has
Not Been Baffled by Fail-
ure of Enterprises.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 5.—James B. Duke, multi-millionaire, President of the American Tobacco Co., who has spent millions of dollars in transforming a dozen farms in the Raritan Valley into a 2000-acre park, has just begun the most extensive piece of landscape work ever attempted on a private estate in America.

The work consists of excavating 13 acres of land for an artificial lake, the construction of a reservoir covering 14 acres on the highest elevation in the valley, and the building of terraces 10 feet high, covering eight acres, as a site for a million-dollar residence, to be completed next year.

Mr. Duke has invested a fortune in timber stock, but his venture failed. Then he purchased one of the finest herds of cattle in America, paying \$100,000 for a single animal. This herd developed among the cows as the result of high living. Then he laid out a race-track for his benefit. The track was a success, but disorderly crowds marred the peace.

Duke later built a \$60,000 stone stable, which he stocked with blooded horses, which have been discarded recently for automobiles.

Rockefeller's New Home.

John D. Rockefeller is surveying the land for his new summer home at Butterwick Hill, across from Nyack on the Hudson. It is to cost \$1,000,000.

\$1 Art Linens, 59c

AND DRAWN Linen
and Union Linen
Scarfs and Squares.
The scarfs are
18x34 inches. The
squares 10x10 inches. Spoke
hemstitch and openwork.
Regular \$1 values will
be offered tomorrow at 59c
Third Floor—Five Elevators

The Really
Different Store.
The May Co.
Washington Ave. and
Sixth Street

50c Ribbons at 19c
MONDAY in the ribbon
store we will offer
beautiful fancy rib-
bons in fancy
stripes, brocades,
dots, floral effects and
other patterns. These are the best
50c qualities, newest
designs. Price, yard, 19c
Main Floor—Center Aisle.

Stylish \$2 and \$2.50 Oxfords at \$1

RIDAY and Saturday witnessed the most remarkable shoe selling ever experienced in the May Store —we simply could not serve the vast throngs of enthusiastic buyers who were eagerly seeking the wonderful bargains made possible by our purchase of thousands of pairs of high-grade Oxfords from the Herald Shoe Co. and the Pilgrim Shoe Co. of Boston—surely one of the best we ever made.

We secured the cream of the stocks in the season's best styles. There's all sizes and widths in fine black kid,

SPIRIT VOICES GIVE LISTENER FATAL SHOCK

Woman at Telephone Overheard
What She Thought Was a
Conversation Between Her
Dead Parents, Announcing
the Demise of Her Sister.

TRAGEDY ADDED TO PARTY-LINE HISTORY

Fainted Twice in Close Succession After Hearing the Message, Fell From Her Porch the Second Time and Never Recovered From the Effects.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
FINDLAY, O. Aug. 5.—Comedy and farce, mirthful situations and irritating contrepoids have been associated with the party line telephone since its invention. But at last it has been the cause of a tragedy, bizarre and grotesque as any of Edgar Allan Poe's wild imaginings.

Mrs. Martin L. Jaqua, the wife of a man living near this city, uses the telephone instrument in her home four weeks ago. On one of the wires with which that particular party line was connected her fate was dancing. She overheard a few broken words of another conversation which seemed to say that her sister was dead. The shock was fatal and she was buried today, while the sister, who was not ill, is now at death's door from grief.

Mrs. Jaqua had held an extended conversation with a friend over the telephone. The connection was broken several times, but when she demanded explanations from the unseen offender no answer came.

Finally she uttered the last light-hearted word, said "Good-by" and started to hang up the receiver. But suddenly it seemed that her friend was calling back. She listened and heard a man's voice.

The tones were strangely familiar; it sounded as if her father and mother, both of them dead, were speaking.

"She was taken suddenly ill last night and died this morning," said the man's voice.

"Who?" asked the woman, as if realizing rather than saddened.

"Sis"—that was the manner in which Mrs. Jaqua's sister had always been addressed by the members of her family. She was not strong and lived some miles away. Mrs. Jaqua staggered back from the telephone, panic-stricken, and a moment later fell fainting to the floor.

After a time she recovered consciousness, and walked toward the door in a half-dazed condition to call her husband. In from the fields with the dinner bell as he was, he heard the sound of her steps and the uncanniness of the incident smote her to the soul with superstitions fear, and she was seized with a fit of hysterics. She fell to the floor of the porch, striking her head on a sharp stone and injuring herself internally.

In a few minutes her 4-year-old son came out of the house, when he saw his mother stretched out in the yard with blood running from her nostrils. He ran to the bell and summoned his father. The doctor was summoned, and she was at once, and medical aid was secured. The doctors found that she was not seriously hurt and proffered a rapid cure.

But Mrs. Jaqua did not rally, and even after being assured that her sister was alive and in good health, grew weaker and weaker, protesting that she had heard a message from the spirit world.

She died Tuesday after a long period of delirium.

Good Printing Press.
We do it—any description. We deliver on time. Greeley Printery of St. Louis, S. J. Harbaugh, President.

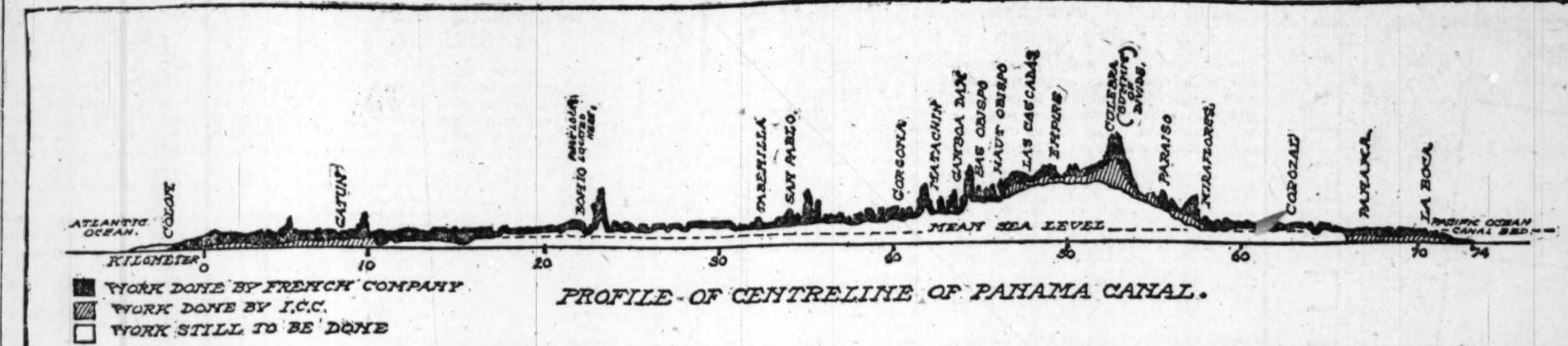
New Mississippi County.
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—There is talk of a new county fight in South Mississippi, and the new county to be composed of part of Amite, Franklin and Wilkinson, with Glster as the county seat. The matter has been discussed since the results of the election, but nothing definite has been done about pushing the fight for the new county.

Summer Bargains in Pianos

We have a number of Pianos of different makes returned from rent, in first-class condition and many of them nearly new, which we will close out at Rare Bargains as long as they last. Prices very low and terms very reasonable. Pianos Rented at Lowest Rates.

THE ESTEY CO.
1116 OLIVE ST.

Fickle Chagres River Must Be Diverted Before Work Can Proceed on the Canal



This diagram shows the work done by the French, that done by the United States and what remains to be accomplished.

Changeable Stream Crosses Line of Excavation 34 Times and Its Course Must Be Changed Before Engineers Can Carry Out Their Plans.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—The work which the Canal Commission is doing now is only preparatory to the greater task which is to follow.

The United States paid the French Canal Co. \$100,000 for its right of way, maps and materials. Forty million dollars changed from francs to a huge sum, when one considers the purchasing power of the franc.

The maps so acquired are lying in a huge mass on the floor of the engineer's office at Empire. The sorting and arrangement of these maps and plans which that particular party line was connected her fate was dancing. She overheard a few broken words of another conversation which seemed to say that her sister was dead. The shock was fatal and she was buried today, while the sister, who was not ill, is now at death's door from grief.

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JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—There is talk of a new county fight in South Mississippi, and the new county to be composed of part of Amite, Franklin and Wilkinson, with Glster as the county seat. The matter has been discussed since the results of the election, but nothing definite has been done about pushing the fight for the new county.

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MOB SLEUTHS IN WET-DRY FIGHT

Detectives Had Hard Time After Liquor Sellers Had Been "Turned Up."

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
ASHLAND, O., Aug. 5.—Lewis Ferris of Akron, in the employ of the Ashland Law and Order League, to ferret out ex-saloon keepers alleged to be selling liquor in Ashland contrary to the Beal law, has left town to escape the wrath of irate citizens.

Ferris came to Ashland shortly after the town was voted dry, Feb. 7, 1905. Upon his evidence and that of his partner, Clarence A. Wild of Barberton, S. G. West was twice fined \$50; H. M. Hard, \$5; C. C. Buntain, \$150, and James McCormick, \$75.

At the trial of Buntain Marshal Ballou of Mifflin appeared and attempted to arrest Ferris. Mayor Winebarger, who was a wet, was not allowed to enter the courtroom. The warrant for the arrest of Ferris was not read.

Ferris testified at the West trial, on cross-examination, that he had been in Ashland on or about April 27, with an Ashland woman, and that in a hotel there they had wine served to them. This created some friction among the "Wets" and when Ferris returned a large crowd quickly assembled. Ferris' position was maintained, however, and he left immediately for Polk, 10 miles north of Ashland, where he intended to board Erie train No. 10, which passes through Polk at 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and a couple of assistants gave chase.

At Nankin, five miles east of Ashland, the sheriff and Ferris waited for Polk train. Both pursued and pursuers arrived in Polk about the same time. Ferris was taken into custody and held in Polk until 11:30 a.m.

In the meantime Wild, his partner, attempted to board the Erie train in Ashland. He was delayed in the depot and would have been severely dealt with had an officer not accompanied him. As it was, he took his hat and boarded the train without it.

The feeling between the radical "Dry" and radical "Wets" is intense, and the Ferris escapade is the talk of the town.

UNCLE SAM WILL MAKE LIMBURGER

Agricultural Department Preparing Rules for Manufacture of This and Others.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The United States will, next year, be producing camembert, roquefort, brie and limburger cheeses in great quantities.

The department of Agriculture is about to let down the bars so that milk-giving sheep and goats needed in the production of such cheese may be imported. Heretofore Swiss goats, and in fact goats from all parts of the world have been rigidly excluded on account of the prevalence of trichomoniasis disease in every country in Europe.

The agricultural department has found an island between States Island and the James, which will be used as a quarantine station for incoming goats. It is believed they will be imported by the thousands.

The island has been leased and in a short time its regulations will be promulgated so that importation can begin.

The making of camembert cheese has begun in Connecticut under rules laid down by the agricultural department. The experimenters are using the germs recommended by the department for ripening the product.

Railroads Make Denial.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Attorneys for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., which has been told to pay \$100,000 in damages some time ago in the United States Circuit Court by the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, Great Western, Burlington and 17 other railroad corporations, charging that the railroad companies were illegally combining in their dealing with the shipment of dressed meats and cattle from the Missouri River point to Chicago.

In answer to this, all the charges in the original bill are denied and the dismissal of the suit is asked for.

Private Life for Cavaignac.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—L.-M. Cavaignac, who was French Minister of War during the Dreyfus trial, and has been a Deputy for Pas de Calais, has decided to retire into private life.

B. B.

Letter, Black, Bile and How Right Food Corrects It.

Biliousness, from incorrect food, opens the way for an outfit of derangements of not only the body but the mind as well.

The world is a dark or gloomy place to the victim, whether millionaire or pauper.

The wife of the head of a great insurance office in an Eastern city, was cured, completely, of this wretched affliction by the use of Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For years I was a constant sufferer from biliousness and extreme constipation and I suffered from the most dreadful headaches once a week, which sometimes lasted 3 or 4 days at a time. About Grape-Nuts food came to my notice about 5 years ago. I liked it from the first and used to use it because I liked it without any thought that it might help my health. To my surprise I noted that after a short time all my ailments began to decrease and they gradually but surely disappeared. I am now, and have been for years, completely free from them and enjoy perfect health."

"Everyone in my house now eats Grape-Nuts regularly, even my little two-year-old girl likes it with her Postum Coffee (another thing we are never without) and prefers it to any other cereal we have. I have had a difficult period of teething during the last year—she never refused Grape-Nuts when other food could not tempt her to eat. It is the first food I intend to give to my baby boy when I wean him."

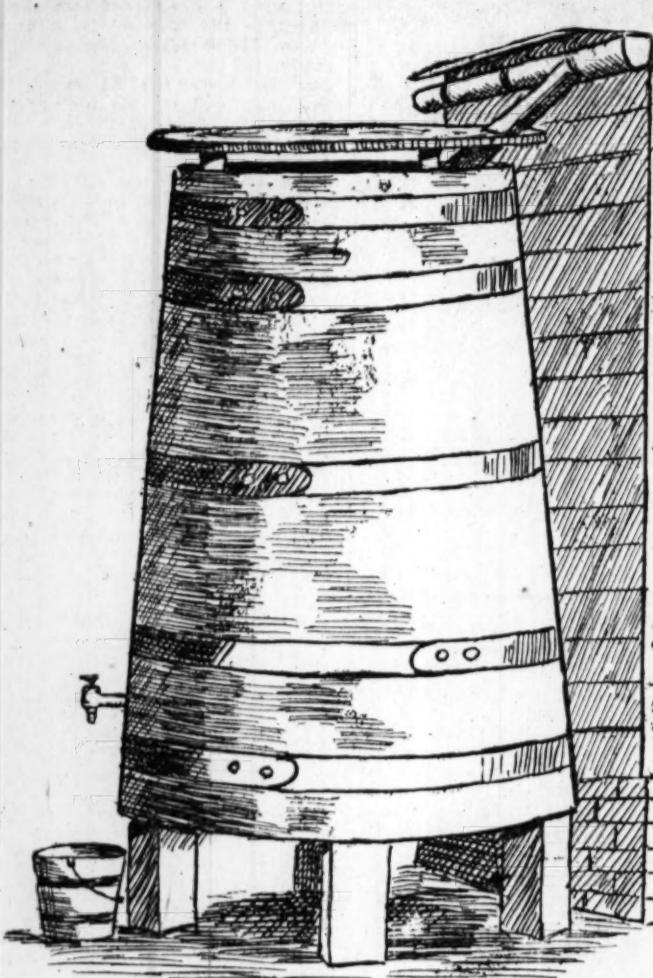
"My husband eats more Grape-Nuts food at every meal than of any other one dish. He says it never pallis on him and he finds that it regulates his bowels perfectly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

"Cincinnati's health authorities sent

New Orleans Cisterns Are Fever Problems



KILLS A COMRADE WHO KICKED DOG

Fight Between Night Watchmen, Started Over Pets, Ended Fatally for One.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—As the result of a trivial quarrel started over their dogs, John Putuntz is dead and Harry B. Williams, 122 Atton street, is in jail awaiting the action of the Coroner, having surrendered himself to the police.

Both men were night watchmen at the factory of the American Cigar Co., Tenth street and Washington avenue. Putuntz, who was a man 48 years old, was employed by the company, while Williams, who is 29 years old, is employed by the owners of the building.

Williams, in the fact of the older man that caused the trouble, fell upon him to the floor, where his head struck

the boards and his skull was fractured.

The mate, three sick men and Dr. Carr, the doctor on the boat, were covered with darkness. They found their way to the points. One died at Middleport and another at Pittsburgh.

The boat was brought to Gallipolis claimed 33 victims, exclusive of the Porter. The plague ended at the first touch of frost and cold weather.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

THESE ELOPERS ARE PARTICULAR

Select Best Room in House to Wait for Parental Forgiveness.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Taking advantage of the absence of her parents for their summer outing in Michigan, Miss Anna Sanborn was quietly married to Albert M. Brown and when Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Brown arrived home they received the first intimation that another family was occupying the homestead.

Instead of telegraphing for parental forgiveness after the knot had been tied, the bride took her newly-made husband to her parents' home and picked out for him and herself the best room in the house. Here they waited the return of their parents with the practice of anxiety for it was by sharp practice that Anna obtained a husband without the knowledge of her parents.

Both were waiting in the office of Schuetter's office will be on the scene with a photographer and an artist or dramatist. Every bit of tangible evidence will be taken, and the matter will be turned over to the police force and its prosecution in the Crim.

The adoption of this plan, which is in practice in Berlin, London and New York, came after a conference between the Indianapolis police and the coroner and the latter's first assistant, Harry Olson. Besides the value of the presentation of evidence, the scheme is harmonious and the forum of the police and the state's attorney's office. The project is strongly favored by Gov. Denison.

CHICAGO TO HAVE MURDER BUREAU

GIRL BARBER HAS MONOPOLY

Competitors Clear Way When She Takes Up Trade at Which She Thrives.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ADDISON, Mich., Aug. 5.—Miss Claude Cleveland, 21 years old, owns and operates one of the most profitable little barber shops in the State, and was the highest standing in the recent exhibition of barbers.

Claude Cleveland, when "a mite of a thing," earned her pennies by blacking boots and shoes of friends and selling newspapers. Then she began to scrape the chins of the home folks and keep their locks trimmed, and when at an early age she was thrown upon her own resources, she did not have time to think of any particularly lady-like profession, as most girls do.

She has an independent and her weekly earnings amount to much more than any of her sisters who stand in cigar stores all day or toll in offices and factories. She has rejected many offers to go into city shops.

Miss Cleveland, except upon dress occasions, appears in attire that approaches the manly. She wears a loose coat, man's collar and tie, and, with cap and short cropped hair, looks like a pretty boy.

BOY KILLS SNAKE THAT HOLDS GIRL

With Penknife, Cuts Off Head of Reptile Coiled About Sister's Wrist.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—While Miss Margaret Deardorff, who lives near this place, was making up her brother's bed, a black snake sprang from under the pillow and coiled itself around her right arm.

The girl attempted to tear the snake away with her left hand, but in an instant the coils had encircled her left wrist, and her arms were squeezed together as if in a vice.

Some time ago, she ran to her brother. He could not kill the snake with a club, for fear of injuring his sister.

The girl's head with a penknife. The snake made no effort to bite the girl.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Chicago soon will have its own Scotland Yard. Chief of Police John M. Collins announced yesterday that in a few days he would establish a murder bureau under the tutelage of Assistant Chief Schuetter.

The assistant chief will have an office of his own, the best detective in the city, and will work in harmony with the police.

One object of the innovation is the gathering and holding of evidence.

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MRS. POTTER'S DEBTS, \$91,000; ASSETS, \$51,000

Though Actress Said She Put Over \$100,000 Into Residences, Not Half That Sum Was Offered for Them.

HOLDS A RECEPTION IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

Receiver Says She Was Solvent a Year Ago and That Unfortunate Play Ventures Have Wrecked Her Fortunes.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—Before Mrs. Brown Potter met her creditors at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday she stood at the top of the long flight of stairs, and as the men to whom she owed money walked up to the meeting room it looked almost as if the celebrated actress were holding a reception and welcoming her guests.

"It seems from Mrs. Potter's statements," said the chairman, "that she started on the London stage 16 years ago, and has since acted in every part of the world. Her earnings averaged from \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year."

The actress' liabilities are estimated at \$91,000, of which \$11,000 are returned as unsecured, and there are also contingent liabilities amounting to \$25,000 in connection with the production of "Du Barr."

The assets were estimated to produce \$30,000, in addition to which Mrs. Potter owned shares in certain companies, and papers relating to the concession of certain lands in Northern Nigeria.

Apparently her creditors were then sufficient to meet her liabilities, but the official receiver understood that when property valued by her at \$105,000 was put up for auction recently, the reserve figure of \$45,000 was not offered.

The chairman reported that Aug. 1, 1904, the actress was undoubtedly solvent. Out of her capital she had purchased about five acres of land at Maldenhead, and upon this she built Bray Lodge, together with stables. Subsequently she purchased Thamesfield and The Den. She estimated her total outlay on the property at \$75,000, and she had mortgaged it to the extent of \$66,000.

Part of the money raised was required for her production of "Flagellated" at the Savoy Theater, but it did not prove a financial success. As to the play "Du Barr," which was also produced at the Savoy, Mrs. Potter stated that her former solicitor was concerned with the production.

She attributed her failure to losses on the stage productions at the Savoy, which, she alleged, were due to a greed on the part of the solicitor.

As no assets were submitted to the creditors, Mr. S. P. Child, chartered accountant, was appointed trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.
CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John Mueller, who blashed his wife and two children to death and then attempted suicide, was today sentenced to be hanged.

It Costs Only 50 Cents to Wed Here and You Get Lodging and Breakfast



JAMES HARVEY EDELMAN
THE "MARRYING SQUIRE" OF THE "GARDEN OF EDEN."

Indiana Marrying Squire Makes Bargain Rates During the Summer to Encourage the Efforts of Cupid in His Neighborhood.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 5.—"Marryings performed," lodgings furnished and breakfast served—all for 50 cents."

This unique advertisement appeared recently in the newspapers of this city. It was inserted by Squire James Harvey Edleman, a marrying Justice of the Peace, whose doings and sayings are just as unique as the advertisement.

Squire Edleman is known throughout Henry and adjoining counties as the "Squire of the Garden of Eden." The Garden of Eden was the name given to the little settlement in which the Squire lived.

The pseudonym took well with the people of the settlement and it has clung to the "Squire" since. For 8 years Squire Edleman has been a resident of Henry County. As a boy he helped clear the forests of Harrison and Jefferson townships and drain theague-stricken swamps of the community.

He was 2 years old when his parents brought him to Henry County, having been born in Rocky Springs, Ky., July 13, 1885.

The celebrated Garden of Eden was nothing more than a black swamp region at that time and for years after.

He and his wife have done more to rescue the land and make of it an almost ideal place to live than the "Marrying Squire." His life is associated closely with the history of Henry County, and the story of his career sets forth in an illuminating way the stirring events that characterized the life of the pioneer settlers.

In politics, the "Squire" has always been a Democratic loyalist, of the kind that points back with pride to Jefferson and Jackson. His first vote was cast in 1856 for James Buchanan, and he has been voting the Democratic ticket since.

His entrance into judicial life was in 1888, when he was elected by a handsome majority. He still holds the office to which he was then chosen, hence his rank as underlined competitor in marrying rates.

As the Squire owned a nice summer home down near Sulphur Springs, in a wooded spot where nature has outdone herself in affording unrivaled physical beauty, he decided to grant a night's lodging to every couple that would go to him to be married.

In this way the bright young man who counted more on his prospects than his pocketbook might get married and enjoy a pleasant honeymoon without separating himself from much of his money. The scheme worked well and various married couples of Henry County, including the Squires, are happy in wedlock to good Squire Edleman.

The sobriquet "Sage" was first applied to Squire Edleman by an editor of a Cincinnati paper, to which the Squire frequently contributed articles. These

MOURNED RS DEAD BUT STILL ALIVE

Great Mystery Attends the Re-appearance of a Man Reported Killed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LAWTON, Okla., Aug. 5.—T. J. Newton, former restaurant keeper of this city, who was reported to have been killed in the Laredo cyclone last spring, has turned up in Eureka Springs, Ark.

Shortly after the cyclone the daughter of Newton here received a telegram from him, saying he was on a train bound for his home in Memphis, Tenn., stating that their father had been killed and that he had assisted in his burial. Much was supposed and detective have until today been conducting a search.

There is yet a mystery about the af-

MISTAKES SLEUTH FOR GROUND HOG

Amateur Detective Shot by Hunter While Hiding in Woods.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 5.—Frank Rife, an amateur detective, while hiding in a nearby woods near town watching a suspected party, was taken for a ground hog by a hunter and shot through the face, cutting off a portion of his tongue and several teeth. His injuries are not fatal.

He had lost his way, became ill and, unable to walk, was awaiting death by starvation.

Buy your Diamond, Win a Heart.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LIMA, O., Aug. 5.—Without food for ten days, sleeping under an umbrella in a deep forest near the city, Andrew Deput was found by berry pickers this week.

He had lost his way, become ill and, unable to walk, was awaiting death by starvation.

For Ten Days Sick Man Had Been Alone in Woods Without Food.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—Chief of Detectives Thomas Delaney of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was routed out of his bed about 5 o'clock by his telephone.

The man at the other end of the phone informed the Chief that he was one of three prisoners who had just escaped, handcuffed, from the railroad company's detectives.

"We want to congratulate you upon

LAY IN FOREST AWAITING DEATH

After Escaping, They Congratulated the Chief on Efficiency of His Force.

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"We want to congratulate you upon

the efficiency of your force. Good-by."

The escape of the three handcuffed men, and the manner in which it took place as the train in which the fugitives were conveying them entered the Junction River tunnel.

Robbing freight trains was the charge against the prisoners. They are still at large.

to assure a supply of water, large.

THE SUCCESSFUL

**Effer-
vescent
Relief for
Indigestion**

Distress After Meals, Sour Stomach.

Contains no harsh, depressing, dangerous drugs.

Neurotic two gennings of satisfied users testify to its great medicinal value.

Simple, Pleasant, Reliable. It has been

Sold on Merit More than 60 years.

At Drugists, 50c and \$1, or by mail

from THE TARRANT CO., 44 Hudson Street, N. Y.

TOMORROW WE BEGIN THE SECOND WEEK OF OUR GREAT ODDS AND ENDS SALE

Odds and Ends Sale of Women's Corsets
Silk Brocaded Corset—short hip—ribbons trimmed black and bottom—pink, blue, black and white—\$5.00—In this sale Monday, choice for..... 2.00

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Women's \$11.50 to \$15.00 Garments
Silk Brocaded Suits—all colors—\$15.00 Embroidered Linen Shirt-Waist and Coat Suits—\$13.50 Elegant Wool Skirts—\$12.50 Silk Raincoat Suits—\$12.50 Cloth Suits—dark and light colors—\$12.50 White Shirt-Waist—\$12.50 Figured Lawn Dresses—In this sale Monday, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Women's \$6 to \$7.50 Garments
Silk White Duck Suits—the correct style—\$7.50 White Duck Suits—all colors—\$7.50 Lace Trimmed Lawn Suits—\$7.50 Dotted Foulard Skirt—skirt and waist shirred—\$6 Walking Skirts—brilliantine and satin—\$6 Covert Coats—new styles—\$6 Silk Petticoats—all colors—\$5 White Embroidered Skirts—\$5 White Embroidered Aprons—\$5 White Aprons—\$5 Saffeta Silk Waists—In this sale Monday at Famous, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Women's \$15 to \$20 Garments
Silk White Rain Coats—all colors—\$15.00 Silk Coats—Long Redingotes—\$15.00 Short Suits—perfectly made—\$15.00 Lace Trimmed Suits—\$15.00 Dotted Foulard Skirt—skirt and waist shirred—\$6 Walking Skirts—brilliantine and satin—\$6 Covert Coats—new styles—\$6 Silk Petticoats—all colors—\$5 White Embroidered Skirts—\$5 White Aprons—\$5 Saffeta Silk Waists—In this sale Monday at Famous, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Women's \$1.50 Garments for 65c
Silk Sateen Petticoats—with deep ac—\$1.50 Sateen Petticoats—\$1.50 Laces—\$1.50 Laces and Parcels Wrappers—\$1.50 Silk \$1.50 Dresses—all colors and sizes—\$1.50 White Lawn Waists—broad plait and row of insertion—\$1.50 Striped Gingham Petticoats—In this sale Monday at Famous, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF \$4.50 and \$5 Draperies for \$2.98
50c Renaissance Bed Sets, with handsome Battenberg center and heavy flounce—\$5.00 Long Rope Portieres—for double—\$5.00 Short Portieres—for wide—\$5.00 Sanitary Couches—rich bronze color—best supported springs—\$5.00 Japanese Drapes—broad plait and row of insertion—\$5.00 Striped Gingham Drapes—In this sale Monday at Famous, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF \$4 and \$5 Parasols for \$1.25
Women's All-Silk Parasols—white chiffon ruffles—slightly mussed—\$1.25 Women's All-Silk Pompe Parasols—\$1.25 All-Silk White Parasols and \$1.25 All-Silk White Parasols—in this sale Monday, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Men's 50c Furnishings, 19c
Men's 35c Imported Washable Four-in-Hand—In all the new colors—\$1.50 Men's 50c Bedding—\$1.50 Men's 50c Imported Fish Net Undershirts—in sizes—\$1.50 Men's 50c All-Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—Finest grade—\$1.50 Men's 50c Imported Fancy Half-Hose—small sizes—In this sale Monday, choice for.....

ODDS AND ENDS SALE OF Boys' \$2 to \$3.50 Wash Suits, 95c
Russian Blouse and Eton Sailor Styles, in sizes 3 to 10 years—white duck and plique a jour—\$2.50—\$3.00—\$3.50—\$4.00—\$4.50—\$5.00—\$5.50—\$6.00—\$6.50—\$7.00—\$7.50—\$8.00—\$8.50—\$9.00—\$9.50—\$10.00—\$10.50—\$11.00—\$11.50—\$12.00—\$12.50—\$13.00—\$13.50—\$14.00—\$14.50—\$15.00—\$15.50—\$16.00—\$16.50—\$17.00—\$17.50—\$18.00—\$18.50—\$19.00—\$19.50—\$20.00—\$20.50—\$21.00—\$21.50—\$22.00—\$22.50—\$23.00—\$23.50—\$24.00—\$24.50—\$25.00—\$25.50—\$26.00—\$26.50—\$27.00—\$27.50—\$28.00—\$28.50—\$29.00—\$29.50—\$30.00—\$30.50—\$31.00—\$31.50—\$32.00—\$32.50—\$33.00—\$33.50—\$34.00—\$34.50—\$35.00—\$35.50—\$36.00—\$36.50—\$37.00—\$37.50—\$38.00—\$38.50—\$39.00—\$39.50—\$40.00—\$40.50—\$41.00—\$41.50—\$42.00—\$42.50—\$43.00—\$43.50—\$44.00—\$44.50—\$45.00—\$45.50—\$46.00—\$46.50—\$47.00—\$47.50—\$48.00—\$48.50—\$49.00—\$49.50—\$50.00—\$50.50—\$51.00—\$51.50—\$52.00—\$52.50—\$53.00—\$53.50—\$54.00—\$54.50—\$55.00—\$55.50—\$56.00—\$56.50—\$57.00—\$57.50—\$58.00—\$58.50—\$59.00—\$59.50—\$60.00—\$60.50—\$61.00—\$61.50—\$62.00—\$62.50—\$63.00—\$63.50—\$64.00—\$64.50—\$65.00—\$65.50—\$66.00—\$66.50—\$67.00—\$67.50—\$68.00—\$68.50—\$69.00—\$69.50—\$70.00—\$70.50—\$71.00—\$71.50—\$72.00—\$72.50—\$73.00—\$73.50—\$74.00—\$74.50—\$75.00—\$75.50—\$76.00—\$76.50—\$77.00—\$77.50—\$78.00—\$78.50—\$79.00—\$79.50—\$80.00—\$80.50—\$81.00—\$81.50—\$82.00—\$82.50—\$83.00—\$83.50—\$84.00—\$84.50—\$85.00—\$85.50—\$86.00—\$86.50—\$87.00—\$87.50—\$88.00—\$88.50—\$89.00—\$89.50—\$90.00—\$90.50—\$91.00—\$91.50—\$92.00—\$92.50—\$93.00—\$93.50—\$94.00—\$94.50—\$95.00—\$95.50—\$96.00—\$96.50—\$97.00—\$97.50—\$98.00—\$98.50—\$99.00—\$99.50—\$100.00—\$100.50—\$101.00—\$101.50—\$102.00—\$102.50—\$103.00—\$103.50—\$104.00—\$104.50—\$105.00—\$105.50—\$106.00—\$106.50—\$107.00—\$107.50—\$108.00—\$108.50—\$109.00—\$109.50—\$110.00—\$110.50—\$111.00—\$111.50—\$112.00

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today—54 Pages.
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 8 Pages.
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 8 Pages.
THIRD NEWS SECTION, 8 Pages.
WANT DIRECTORY, 12 Pages.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 10 Pages.
COMIC SECTION, 4 Pages.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1905.

PAGES 1-12

PART THREE.

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IN THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

AUGUST 6.

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5—Society.
6—Free Sauerkraut at Town's Annual Fest. Money to Save the Little Babies.
7—Sport.
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St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than has home. "First in everything."

**Is There a
Personal Message
In It For You?**

The people's popular
Want Directory

With THIS issue
of the

**Sunday
Post-Dispatch**

Offers of Services 300
Offers of Employment 800
"To Lots" and Realty Investments 800
Business Places 100
Business Bargains 250
Musical Matters 100
Horses, Vehicles, Automobiles 250
Miscellaneous—For Sale 250
Wanted 700

The Rich Man's Directory.
The Poor Man's Guide.

Eco Index TOP FIRST Want Page.

**FARRIS JURY IS
EVENLY DIVIDED
AFTER 2 HOURS**

FAIR SKY; WESTERLY WINDS
Sunday Will Be Warm, but Not Warmer, Is the Forecast.

**TO LIKE TO BE
MANAGER OF
THE CARDINALS**
Failing to Reach Verdict in Famous Bribery Trial, It Is Excused at 11:35 P. M. Until 9 A. M., Today.

**ATTORNEYS ARGUE
AT NIGHT SESSION.**

**CROWD LISTENS TO ELOQUENCE AND
TILTS OF LAWYERS—BOTH SIDES
EXPRESS CONFIDENCE—SENATOR
SMITH'S CASE CONTINUED.**

**KING EDWARD'S
PEACE FESTIVAL
AT PORTSMOUTH**

**ENGLAND'S WILL VIE THIS WEEK
WITH ITS NAMESAKE IN NEW
HAMPSHIRE IN BEING PLACE OF
IMPORTANT EVENT.**

**SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH AND
NEW YORK WORLD.**

Copyright, 1905, by the Post-Pub. Co., New York and London.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—While the peace envoys of Japan and Russia are assembling at Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, the statesmen and warships of Great Britain and France will begin at Portsmouth, England, a great parliamentary and naval demonstration of mutual good will which may prove of equal importance to the peace of the world.

The fraternal festivities in England will be the sequel to the recent fêtes similar in spirit in France. A French fleet will arrive Monday at Portsmouth to return the visit of the British fleet at Brest. The English will then endeavor to surpass in warmth the extremely cordial welcome the French gave the British.

"I feel certain the jury will vote a verdict of acquittal," remarked Senator Farris. "I was anxious for the trial to proceed, but I am greatly relieved that it is over. It was an unpleasant ordeal, to say the least."

ARGUMENTS IN EVENING.

The evening session was devoted to the arguments of the attorneys. Prosecuting Attorney Belich had opened for the State before the dinner recess.

At 7 o'clock former Mayor Reed of Kansas City opened for the defense, speaking for an hour and a half. He was followed for the State by Attorney-General Hadley, who spoke the same length of time, closing for the State.

After the recess Judge Davis warned the spectators, many of whom were women, to refrain from applause or expressions of approval or disapproval.

"This is an exciting case," said Judge Davis, "and we are going to hear some eloquent speaking. It is a serious case, and it does not call for any outward expression from you."

The courtroom was crowded in spite of the sweltering heat. The jurors were supplied with fans.

Farris sat to the right of the lawyers, table, within 10 feet of the jurymen. On either side was his attorney, Morton F. Jourdan of St. Louis and Col. Jim Moore of Lebanon.

Capt. John F. Farris, father of the defendant, and his wife and Mrs. Frank Farris occupied seats within the railings, just behind the accused.

Before the arguments Judge Davis read his instructions to the jury.

THE JURY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

They were in part as follows: "The Court instructs the jury that they may convict the defendant on an uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice alone, if they believe in his testimony, given by said accomplice in his testimony, that it is true in fact and sufficient in proof to establish a reasonable doubt, and the jury is instructed that the testimony of an accomplice in crime, when not corroborated by some other person or persons not implicated in the crime, or persons not material to the issues, that is, matters connecting the defendant with the commission of the offense, is not sufficient against him and identifying him as the perpetrator thereof, ought to be received with great caution by the jury, and they ought to be fully satisfied of its truth before they should convict the defendant on such testimony."

HOW TO JUDGE WITNESS.

The law presumes the defendant to be innocent, and this presumption continues until it has been overcome by evidence which gives the jury to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt; and the burden of proving his guilt rests with the State.

It is the burden of the State that the presumption has been overcome by evidence and the guilt of the defendant established beyond a reasonable doubt, and the burden of proof is on the State to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged against him and identifying him as the perpetrator thereof, ought to be received with great caution by the jury, and they ought to be fully satisfied of its truth before they should convict the defendant on such testimony."

REQUISITION FOR KEYS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Gov. Folk today honored a requisition of Gov. Deneen of Illinois for the return of Thomas P. Keyes to the authorities of that state. Keyes is to be returned to Chicago on a charge of forgery. He is under guard at St. Louis and will be turned over to detective Frank Tyrrell of Chicago, who will take him to that city.

Mr. Deneen suggested that the American French Association, a mere shadow, bring about a satisfactory modus vivendi with the Czar's Government, while England, in accordance with the facts, would be asked to use the character of the witness, his manner on the stand, his innocence and the forward policy of Japan.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

**YELLOW JACK'S
SPREAD STOPS
THE U. S. MAIIS**

Southern Pacific Notifies Post-office Authorities of Discontinuance of Its Service to Texas and California.

**ARCHEBISHOP CHAPPELLE
IS VICTIM OF SCOURGE**

**Stricken in His Palace, His
Critical Illness Casts Gloom
Over New Orleans—New
Cases, 30; Total Deaths, 97.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The yellow fever record up to 6 p. m.: New cases, 30; total cases to date, 566; deaths today, 8; total deaths to date, 97. New sub-foci, 15. Total sub-foci, 91.

This record contains no comfort. It is the record of a hot, sultry day. Out of the 30 new cases all were within five blocks of the original infected district.

Archbishop P. L. Chappelle, apostle delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, and formerly holding the same exalted position to the Philippines Islands, was among the fever victims today. He was stricken at his palace on Esplanade street, and reports from there note that he is dying.

The archbishop's illness has sent a gloom over the local situation, for he had been working daily among the stricken Italians. He had an influence over them enjoyed by no one else, and in that was able to assist the medical corps in unbounded measure.

SECONDARY ORIGIN DEATH.

The first secondary case of fever, showing the spread of the second case, died at the Free House today. This is the first death of secondary origin and indicates the progress of the fever despite heroic efforts.

The quick response of President Roosevelt directing Surgeon-General Wyman to take hold of the New Orleans situation, has given a certain confidence to the local situation. Business and financial circles showed the buoyant effect today during the brief Saturday trading hours. Although no plans have been formulated, the local authorities believe the Federal Government will assume command and battle with the epidemic as it now exists in the city, with sporadic cases in the State of Louisiana, in Mississippi and Alabama.

Dr. J. H. White of the Marine Hospital service went to the new detention camp at Fontainebleau, Miss., today, but returned late tonight. Pending his absence nothing was done looking to the actual taking over of the New Orleans campaign.

All citizens' committees met today as usual and are putting forward the work, spending thousands of voluntary money. The great sanitary work will be done, and the thousands of thousands by the thousands and tens of thousands, the fever spreads as though Sunday were a week day. The theme of every pupil will again dwindle upon the fever situation and the work of saving the city and its 300,000 people.

Dr. W. M. Brumby, Health Officer of Houston, who has been here quietly making an investigation, started for the west end of Eads Bridge, created excitement and a scare Saturday afternoon.

A small fire, which started among the wooden blocks of the northern track at the west end of Eads Bridge, created excitement and a scare Saturday afternoon.

White waiting for a street car in front of 5883 Easton avenue at 11:30 Saturday night, Ross Sutton, a deaf mute living at 101 West Eleventh street, East St. Louis, and Joseph Breschen of 2721 Indiana avenue, were struck by an automobile, driven east on Easton avenue by J. W. Lute of 425 Laclede avenue, President of the St. Louis Car Wheel Co.

Both men were knocked to the street and bruised about the body, but not seriously injured.

When Mr. Lute saw what had happened he stopped his auto, picked the two men up and hurried them to a nearby physician's office. After the bruses were treated by the physician an ambulance was called and the men were taken to their homes.

Mr. Lute said that a passing carriage obstructed his view and that the accident was unavoidable.

ACCUSED BANKER FOUND

**Chicago Agent Charged With
Absorbing \$30,000 of For-
eigners Money, Located.**

**CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—S. K. Poklew-
ski, a banker and steamship agent, who**

disappeared from his place of business at 666 Milwaukee avenue several days ago, was located yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, and it is believed that a warrant for his arrest was served today. He is

accused of "absorbing" \$30,000 of foreign money while in Chicago. He was charged with having sold swamp lands in Texas and Louisiana to foreigners ignorant of the law, and to have received money for steamship tickets which never were delivered to the relatives in foreign countries of the Poles and Hungarians who paid him for them.

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MYSTERIOUS MAN KILLS AND ROBS ON THE C. & A.

Arrested and Held at Louisiana, Mo., Prisoner Refuses to Give Name or Tell Where He Came From.

PASSENGERS ATTEMPT TO LYNCH MURDERER

Cool Heads Prevail on Turning Him Over to Officers—Taken to Pike County, Ill., to Answer for Crime.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
LOUISIANA, Mo., Aug. 5.—A man, arrested, but as yet unidentified, shot a man to death, wounded a woman in the arm, robbed another man and created a panic on a Chicago & Alton excursion train en route from Bloomington, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo., as it was crossing the Mississippi River, yesterday.

The man was arrested and a lynching by the enraged passengers was barely averted.

He refused all day to give his name, to tell where he was from, and tonight he was turned over to Sheriff Smith of Pike County, Ill., the crime having been committed on the Illinois side of the river.

He was taken to Pittsfield, Ill., and placed in jail.

The prisoner was subjected to a severe examination several times here during the day by Sheriff Kingston of this city. Beyond admitting that he had been in the army and that he had been to the Philippines, he would say nothing, although the questioning was done in the presence of the dead body of his victim.

He denied that he shot anybody on the train, but admitted that he may have been drunk.

However, if he had only been drunk and had not committed any crime, Sheriff Kingston believes the man would have had no hesitancy in telling his name.

The crime was committed in this way: The train was nearing the river, when the man started through the cars asking every man he met if he had a "gun."

Marion Warner of Secor, Ill., told him he had not.

The man immediately fired at him, the bullet striking Warner in the temple, killing him almost instantly.

As the passengers in the car started up, he fired several more shots.

One struck Miss Effie McDonald of Pittsfield in the arm, inflicting serious wound.

The man then held his revolver to the head of another man and made him give up his revolver.

About this time the more bold of the men in the car made a rush for the door, and a general struggle ensued, in which the would-be murderer robber was beaten into insensibility.

Others "heaved him" and "String him up," were heard, and "String him up" were heard.

Cooler heads prevailed, and the man was taken off the train and turned over to Police Commissioner Tammie, who took him to jail and delivered him to Sheriff Kingston.

The train had here two hours for taking the testimony of passengers.

The man who committed the crime is said to be very old and is powerfully built, standing 5 feet 8 inches high and weighing about 180 pounds.

The shooting created a panic on the train, and the men were returning to their homes.

ROSE PASTOR GOES TO LONDON HOME

With Millionaire Husband, Phelps Stokes, Visits Teeming East End.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Phelps Stokes visited today the heart of the poorest Jewish quarter in the East End of London, where dwelt the bride, then Rose Pastor, in her earlier, less happy, less fortunate life.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were received with enthusiasm. Poor as they are, the people she went to see did not envy but rejoiced with her.

Mr. Stokes, his bride and a woman friend of hers went in a motor car and alighted at the corner of Chambord street, where lives the bride's uncle, Samuel Levine. The Stokeses hoped they might reach Mr. Levine's house unobserved, but for the past week all Chambord street has been perpetually alight to see her.

The identity was quickly suspected, and preyed by a cohort of grimy, chattering, excited children, surrounded by a throng of the poverty-stricken denizens of the neighborhood, the Stokeses made their slow and difficult way to see Levine.

Mrs. Stokes did not recognize her aunt, but her uncle at once, for there was little change in him, he is still as poor as was she when she made clear for a pittance. Their numerous relatives had to a more remote degree, were introduced.

When the Stokeses appeared at the door of their old home, the waiting throng clapped their hands, being hard for them to reach their automobile, which had been brought to the door.

The children of Chambord street are certain tonight that Mrs. Stokes is a fairy princess, and her husband a prince, for he is said to be the man to be distributed among his deserving poor.

After the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Stokes paid a flying visit to Black Horse Inn, where the relatives of Mrs. Stokes had lived in the old days.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only Louis newspaper with Associated Press Day Dispatches.

"First in everything."

Scene at Farris Bribery Trial During Lawyers' Angry Tilt



WOMAN LEADS SONS IN FEUD BATTLE

Two Shot, Others Beaten When Tobias Brothers Oppose Their Sister's Family.

DISPUTE OVER LAND RENT

Warring Families Are Prominent Land Holders Near Bethalto, Ill.

In a battle fought on disputed farm land near Bethalto, Madison County, Ill., yesterday, with three brothers arrayed on one side and their sister, backed by her three sons on the other, guns were fired and wounds inflicted, and a shotgun was used as a club with telling effect.

One person on each side is suffering from serious wounds and all bear marks of the scrimmage.

The Tobias brothers—Ben, aged 40; Conrad, 45, and Henry, 43, represented one faction, while the other side was comprised of Mrs. Magrada J. Balscher, their sister, aged 48, and her three sons, Henry, 27; John, 26, and Will, 17.

There was a dispute over possession of some land that was owned by Mr. Balscher, which was rented by the Tobias brothers. Yesterday Mrs. Balscher and her sons appeared on the side to the disputed ground. Ben and Conrad Tobias saw them approaching and called for them not to cross the line.

Their mother, Mrs. Balscher, told them to leave. The Tobias brothers then rode to the farm in, and, as they were told to do, crossed the line, and using it as a club, beat Ben Tobias numerous blows on the head, knocking him down repeatedly.

One shot, Miss Effie McDonald of Pittsfield in the arm, inflicting serious wound.

The man then held his revolver to the head of another man and made him give up his revolver.

About this time the more bold of the men in the car made a rush for the door, and a general struggle ensued, in which the would-be murderer robber was beaten into insensibility.

Others "heaved him" and "String him up," were heard, and "String him up" were heard.

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Mrs. Stokes did not recognize her aunt, but her uncle at once, for there was little change in him, he is still as poor as was she when she made clear for a pittance. Their numerous relatives had to a more remote degree, were introduced.

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TO EXAMINE ALL TRAVELERS FROM THE SOUTHLAND

Beginning Tomorrow, Corps of Physicians Will Board All Trains and Boats From Yellow Fever District.

PASSENGERS TO NEED HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Unless They Can Show Proof of Good Condition They Will Be Held in Quarantine for a Period of Five Days.

At noon tomorrow the inspection of all trains and boats from the South by the health authorities of St. Louis will begin, to guard against the introduction of yellow fever infection into St. Louis. A corps of 12 physicians, under direction of Chief Dispensary Physician Henry J. Scherck, will board the trains and boats at points sufficiently distant from St. Louis to allow time for the completion of the inspection before the trains or boats reach their destination. The boats will be inspected at Quarantine, some miles below Jefferson Barracks, and the Missouri and Southern trains will be boarded at Decatur, Mo., Mobile & Ohio trains at Waterloo, Louisville & Nashville and Southern Railway trains at Belleville and Cotton Belt trains at Chester, Ill. Every passenger from an infected district, who cannot show a certificate from the health authorities of the place where he started, will be placed in quarantine and detained during five days, the average period of incubation of yellow fever.

Railroads Co-Operating.

"The railroads are co-operating heartily with us," said Health Commissioner Snodgrass. "They have supplied transportation to carry our physicians to and from the boarding points and have discontinued the sale of transportation to anyone who is not equipped with proper health credentials. The railroads have instructed their agents to this effect, and we have given orders to the conductors to work with the inspectors by giving them accurate information to the point of embarkation of all suspicious passengers. We have cleared up things at Quarantine, where the detention quarters will be, and are ready for all suspicious cases."

The evening trains from the South carried very loads of refugees. They were all equally healthy, but were credentials which they had used at points south of St. Louis, but which were not called on to show at St. Louis. At the Terminal Hotel three persons from New Orleans were registered.

Refugee Tells of First Case.

Carroll Cahn of Shreveport, La., staying at the Terminal Hotel, was an evening arrival.

"I was on quarantine duty at Shreveport when we caught the first case on Aug. 1. T. T. tall then," says Cahn. "The news reached the city early, and less than an hour afterward a boy on horseback brought me word from my family that they were getting the news of Shreveport at once before the strict quarantine should prevent. We packed up our car and came North. We got health certificates from our own country, but we were not called on to show them at St. Louis."

To explain the quarantine precautions at St. Louis and prevent them from affecting injuriously the trade of St. Louis with the South, the Interstate Motorists' Association has thrown a strong embargo on drivers of motor vehicles which is being sent to customers of St. Louis throughout the South. The letter reads: "With the approval of the St. Louis Board of Health before it was sent. It reads in part:

Letter of Merchants.

"The purpose of the Missouri Board of Health is to prevent yellow fever obtaining a foothold in the State, and the action of the board will be so thoroughly enforced that we believe it will be impossible for any to be infected with yellow fever. In this State it is not the intention to establish a quarantine against the entire South, but against the infected districts. The people of the South will not be prohibited by the health authorities from visiting this city, but will be cordially received and will be given health certificates of health. It is manifestly necessary that suitable precautions be observed for the protection of the public, the action of the Board of Health, as above stated, was taken with this idea in view."

"In order to avoid detention or delay, every one leaving the South should obtain a health certificate before leaving home. Such a certificate will be given to anyone who is not under detention or inconvenience, and may be of great value to the traveler when visiting cities or States where quarantine regulations may be in force."

GETS CERTIFICATE TO GO AFTER BRIDE.

Between 75 and 100 applicants for health certificates, for use in attesting freedom from exposure to yellow fever infection, called at the City Dispensary Saturday afternoon and evening. Chief Dispenser Henry J. Scherck, who signs the certificates, had locked up the blanks in his desk so they could not be reached, and Dr. E. J. Grant, in charge of the dispensary, had a stand for those who wished to obtain a certificate of health. The girls, who were employees of a local music train, who declared he was going to Nashville, Tenn., to bring back his bride, Dr. E. J. Grant, expressed some doubt as to whether or not the written certificate would be honored by the health authorities of other cities.

STEAL COAT OFF BACK.

Robbers Take Money and Wearing Apparel of Victim.

William Egan, of 145 O'Fallon street, was robbed by four men at 2 p.m. Saturday at Ninth street and Cass avenue. The robbers took his coat and vest and \$5 in money.

He told the police he was walking along the street when the four men approached and surrounded him, making it impossible for him to escape.

He says they threatened him with violence. He gave the police descriptions of the men, who are believed to live in the vicinity of the scene of the robbery.

In Frail Skiff, Tower Keeper Saves Seven and Doesn't Know He's Hero



JOSEPH HUNT.

Joseph Hunt Pulls Family of Victims of Capsized Boat From River and Rows Them Three Miles to Safety—Returns to Make Light.

Joseph Hunt saved seven lives, battled for more than three hours with the stubborn current of the swift-flowing Mississippi River, in order that he might place beacon lights to warn others from the danger, and does not yet know that he is a hero.

"I don't see why they want me to make a report on the matter," said Hunt to a Post-Dispatch reporter last night. "The thing is all over. It was just an accident. That's all. Anybody that don't know the river at the Chain of Rocks would have done just as Wilson did. I might have done the same thing, and I've been on the river all my life."

The intake tower at which Hunt is a watchman, stands 2000 feet out from the Missouri shore. At present the balcony is 40 feet above the river's surface. In the top of the tower, a single lamp hangs to warn steamboat men of the tower, Hunt knew there was the family of the Island lighthouse keeper, and headed for this. He landed 400 yards below the house, and the Wilson family, Miss Mabel Boardman and Miss Amy Mabel Boardman, and the entire family of the lighthouse keeper, were safe.

Their long stay in the water had chilled them, and their teeth chattered.

Hunt is lighthouse keeper as well as watchman, and he had seen large steamboats were due to pass, and he knew that there were no warning lamps for the pilots. He called for the tower with ropes, but was unable to do so when he reached the landing, elbowed the stairway and applied the match to the fuse. The match was lit, and after the steamboat was passed, and no one knew the danger passed, and no one knew the danger that had been avoided.

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"WOMEN ARE EASY," SAYS THIS MYSTERIOUS MISSOURIAN WHO IS ACCUSED OF MURDERING WIVES BY USE OF LOCKJAW GERMS



ELEANOR VAN DE VENTER

Close-Range Study of Prisoner Who, in the Face of Positive Assertions of Guilt by Police, Maintains His Marvelous Bravado and Declares Evidence Against Him Is Rot.

By Leased Wires From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—In the shadowy light of his cell, his legs complacently crossed, pale face turned toward the small square window high up in the wall, Frederick E. Carlton, Brooklyn's man of dark mystery and many aliases, was serenely puffing an old briarwood pipe as the Post-Dispatch interviewer announced himself.

"What do you want?"

There was a tone of half challenge, half interest, as the briarwood was slowly lit and held steady.

"I want to ask Mr. Carlton, if you have anything to say to the Post-Dispatch readers—anything as to your position here."

Carlton, with the calm deliberation that has marked his every movement since he has been a prisoner at Raymond Street Jail, uncrossed his legs and advanced to the cell door. He leaned the least bit forward, looked squarely into the eyes of his visitor for a brief moment, took a long, slow puff at his pipe, and then:

"What do you fellows think I am, anyhow—a freak?"

Then this strange man, whose strange career of 37 years, involving ceaseless plotting and scheming, countless entanglements with all too confiding women, and many sudden flights from the clutches of law, has reached its climax in the grawsome investigation now in process to fix upon him the suspicion of having killed his last two wives, chucked in a deep, hoarse voice as though keenly appreciative of his fine sense of humor.

Again a pull at the briarwood and as a thick cloud of smoke curled and twisted above him like a wraith Carlton carefully weighed his words continued:

"I don't know as I can say much. A man who is thrown in jail so a few police officers can make reputations for themselves ought to be careful what he talks about. I don't believe the people think me a 'Bluebeard' or a Johann Hoch. That's all rot."

"But there is one thing I will say and you can't make it too emphatic—women are easy."

Women Too Confiding.

There was a pause as the man whom the police regard as one of the most amazing exponents of the wife of love-making, a man who has left a trail of broken hearts the country wide, waited to see what effect his logic born of such convincing experience might have. "They are too confiding, too prone to be led," he resumed.

Then, as though he felt a slight remorse for this crushing indictment, he said, half apologetically:

"But we couldn't get along without them."

Carlton is, indeed, a remarkable type of man. He impresses one at once with having way down, deep, a yearning for the mysterious. His eyes, a dull, peculiar, expressionless gray, rest far back in their sunken sockets, and seem to be looking far beyond his questioner.



Carlton in Naval Uniform.



FREDERICK E.
CARLTON
As he is to day
From a photo
graph taken
at the Brooklyn
Navy Yard

An Earlier Photograph
of Carlton.MARY
GORMAN
CARLTON.JENNIE,
SMYTH,
CARLTON.

ing in the realm of crime—seemed to be on the verge of tears.

"I think I have said enough," he remarked at length, with a queer twist of his slender, panther-like frame.

"Maybe I've said too much, but a man's feelings get the best of him sometimes."

With a curt "good-day" Carlton, the enigma of the police of 20 cities, returned to the bench in his cell and took up a newspaper, as though to convince his inquisitor that the interview was over.

Revels in Notoriety.

This man, whom Inspector Cross denominates "the most treacherous and remarkable criminal I ever saw," revels in notoriety. The prominence given his exploits by the newspapers tickles his fancy. He is entirely willing at all times to pose for newspaper photographs and always wants the paper containing his pictures sent to him. He reads with avidity the daily developments in the various cases the police are working up against him and calls them all "rot," one after the other.

When he read recently that the Coroner proposed exhuming the body of his second wife to look for evidence of murder, Carlton took it as a great joke on over.

Reveals His Secret.

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When he read recently that the Coroner proposed exhuming the body of his second wife to look for evidence of murder, Carlton took it as a great joke on over.

"He won't find anything," quoted Carlton. "Let him dig."

In spite of his extremely cynical disposition and his cold, phlegmatic nature, Carlton likes an occasional quip, jest. When a group of newspaper men called a few days ago for an interview, Carlton surveyed his callers and remarked, with a fine degree of amiability:

"Now before this thing begins I'd like to know who's got a cigar."

He got a cigar, looked at it suspiciously for a moment, remarked "I guess it won't kill me," and lit it.

While he is willing to discuss some of his past, he is not too anxious about his past. All he has admitted, practically, is that he is an amazingly shrewd, crafty, scheming, outlaw.

Whether or not it is even shown that he adopted the name of Mrs. Borgias in robbing his wealthy wives, millions of insidious germs, the police said, can put him in the Penitentiary for a long term on charge of robbery, drug-chasing, forgery, bigamy, blackmail, and a few other offenses.

There was a perceptible tremor in Carlton's voice, and he actually seemed to be moved, when the police have called one of the most desperate criminals of the age, a man who would stop at nothing.

"It's all right, I say it's true to trample over women feelings that way.

"I think I had my love for my two wives? Do they think a man can stay here like a stone and hear all these false accusations? Kill my wives?"

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JOHN PAUL JONES' QUAINTE BIRTHPLACE

Admiral's Native Village as Solitary Today as in His Boyhood.

PROGRESS MENACES IT

American Farming Implements Have Taken the Place of Rude Affairs of Old.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

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DUMFRIES, Scotland, Aug. 5.—There

is no more peaceful or sequestered village in Scotland than Kirkcudbright, where the renowned sea rover, Paul Jones, spent his restless boyhood. And there must be something in the air of Kirkcudbrightshire to stir up the martial spirit for the ancestors of Gen. Walker, the noted filibuster, were natives of Gatehouse, in that county, or, rather, as it is called, Stewartby.

Kirkcudbright, although 10 miles from a railway, is close to the sea. It nestles in the hill of Cliff, which overhangs the troubled waters of the Solway Firth.

John Paul, better known as Paul Jones, was born in a cottage on the farm of Ardbiggin. His father was

for a time a gardener to Mr. Clark, and on marrying Dean McDuff, daughter of a small farmer, he took up a farm on his own account under Mr. Clark.

It was in the year 1747 that Paul was born, and he early evinced a fondness for the sea. His first voyage was in the ship Friendship of Whitehaven, and he was 13 years old when he had landed in America. As the family was large and Paul was the fifth son, he knew there was little room for him in the small dwelling at home, and for years he sailed the seas until he found a time settled in Virginia.

It was a memorable visit the Admiral paid to his native country when he was commanded of the American privateer Ranger and captured on Kirkcudbright with the intention of carrying off the Earl of Selkirk. With his men he went to St. Mary's Isle, the Earl's house, and finding that Lord Selkirk had fled, he in revenge seized a large quantity of plate and other valuables and took the spoils of war with him back to Brest.

Years afterward—an old correspondence still preserved at St. Mary's Isle—Paul was returned by Admiral Paul to the Earl, and had been so little disturbed that even the tea leaves still bore the name of the silver cupot, just as when it was hurriedly carried off during the raid.

Kirkcudbright in Paul's time was a small town, but it had advanced in agriculture and in the other parts of Scotland in agricultural improvements. This was due to Mr. Clark, an enterprising entrepreneur, who did

so at the age of 25. True there was abundant room for advancement, as in Paul's time the plow was a massive wooden contrivance which sometimes required a team of six or eight horses to drag it along. A boy led the horses and the plow was provided with a device in regulating the depth of the furrow.

For the most part the cottages of the farms were low, rough, built of stones and mud, thatched with fern and turf, without chimneys, filled with smoke and dirt, with small doors and small holes for windows closed by wooden shutters. Very often the poor farmers had their cows under the great trees, with a hand made of thorn wood hardened in the fire and sharpened anew every morning.

Now Kirkcudbright has been greatly benefited by the American invasion of business men. In farmsteading are to be seen the light but strong and long-lasting American wagons, and in the fields and in the dairies, in the stables and the wagon shed, in the mills and in the staidly the trademark "Made in U. S. A." is ever before the eye.

GARDEN OF GODS A PARADISE
Famous Property to Be Donated to Colorado Springs for Public Purposes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 5.—The famous property of the Gods, the massive twin redstone portals of which stand 800 feet high a mile northwest of Colorado Springs, will be presented to the city as a park. The formal transfer will, it is understood, be made as soon as some minor details are arranged.

Ex-President C. B. Perkins of the Burlington Road has been the owner of the garden for 20 years. Mr. Perkins recently had a long consultation with Gen. William J. Palmer. Since then an official survey has been made of the property, and it is thought that Gen. Palmer has an option on the property and that he will buy it. Mr. Perkins will make his home in the city. For himself, the garden has an area of 900 acres. Its rugged beauty has attracted many tourists from all parts of the world.

EXCURSION BOAT MAROONED

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Because the excursion steamer Jane Moseley, having on board 700 colored cooks, waiters, butlers, house girls and laundry, was marooned in the Chesapeake Bay there was domestic disorder under many a Baltimore rooftop next morning. Beds remained unmade, front doors were ajar, the heat of the family in many cases went to his work with an empty stomach.

The negroes were on their way back from the steamer when the steamer was lost. There were numerous fights, but they were quickly broken up and the offenders summarily dumped into the bay. At 10 o'clock there were seven men and one girl under arrest, but all were liberated in the morning. The steamer reached her dock here at 8 a.m.

Georgetown President Resigns.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Rev. John Dougerty, S. J., owing to protracted illness, has resigned the presidency of Georgetown University. The position was succeeded by the Rev. David H. Bush, S. J.

WHISKY-TAINTED BROOK OPENS WAY TO TROUBLE, NOT FAME

Internal Revenue Agents Follow Smell of Liquor to Lonely Cabin, Break in Door, Find Leaking Whisky Jug, and Now Hunting Club Owner Wants Pay.

CHAPTER I.

"Fame for Me."—Douglas.

"A-ha," said John J. Douglas. "Moonshiners."

John J. Douglas was Deputy Revenue Collector, and he lived at Clay County.

A native had come out of the Clay County hills and whispered to him that there was a whisky still back there in the hills, six miles southeast of Xenia. It was a native, named Greene, the native said, and he was a very desperate character, indeed.

So John J. Douglas said "A-ha!"

The way he said "A-ha!" boded ill for the man named Greene.

"I'll report my discovery to the Internal Revenue Agent," said our hero to himself when he was alone. The still of the desperate moonshiner in the fastnesses of the Clay County hills will be made, and my reputation will be made. I wouldn't be surprised if the President would be making some inquiries about John J. Douglas before there's an end to this."

CHAPTER II.

"Me to the Front."—Louden.

"Oh-ho!" said Walter S. Louden.

Walter S. Louden was Internal Revenue Collector and his office was in East St. Louis.

He had just been reading the letter of John J. Douglas telling him that there was an illicit still in the hills of Clay County.

So Walter S. Louden said "O-ho, here's work for my trusty agents."

He pressed two buttons and Revenue Agent McCoy appeared.

"Investigate this," said Mr. Louden, shortly handing McCoy the letter of Douglas.

"Stay," he said, as McCoy was withdrawing. "This looks to me like a serious business. You will notice that the letter says that this man Greene is a desperate character. You had better not go down there alone. Acquaint yourself with the lay of the ground and gain what information you can in a quiet way and report back to me."

"Aye, aye, sir," said Mr. McCoy.

"So the moonshiners are at work in the Clay County hills," mused the Internal Revenue Collector, when McCoy had gone. "Well, we're the boys to put Mr. Greene out of business. I'll be about to see that there are going to be some doings that will make the President sit up and take notice."

CHAPTER III.

"See Me, A Hero."—McCoy.

"Um-hum," said Mr. McCoy when he was alone. "Clay County hills! Illicit Desperates. moonshiners. I see by the letter that the man is a desperado, in the hills southeast of Xenia."

He was standing before Walter S. Louden, internal revenue collector.

"Some fellows that said they were revenue agents in the hills southeast of Xenia and we want warrants for them."

Mr. Louden broke it to him gently as he said that there were real revenue agents.

"Well, it can't be a do-it-yourself to the door fixed," said the club member, and he looked expectant.

"Well, we'll do it," said Mr. Louden, and I'll see what the United States will do about it."

This is how the President will hear of it.

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HUGE DRY DOCK FOR UNCLE SAM IS OF GRANITE

Appliance Has Been in Course of Construction for Five Years and the Vast Preparatory Work Has Wrecked One Contractor.

CAN LIFT THE BIGGEST VESSEL IN THE NAVY

Had to Excavate Over Six Million Cubic Feet and Drive 12,600 Piles to Carry Foundation Before Work on the Dock Itself Could Be Begun.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Land lubbers who recently visited the League Island Navy Yard were puzzled over a curious-looking affair. It is said to be one of the basins on one side of the road that runs from the gates of the yard down to the southern limits. This floating affair, narrow and about 100 feet long, suggested, to some degree, a torpedo boat, except that it did not look very warlike and set too high out of the water. Those who did not accept the theory that it was something new or experimental in naval warfare, borrowed, perhaps, from the Japanese, frankly gave it up. It was the gate to the immense new dry dock now being built at the yard, and if it stays in the basin until put in place in that structure everybody in Philadelphia will have ample opportunity to inspect it and the barnacles which unless it is kept clean, will by that time cover it.

The Government dry dock at League Island, which is now being completed as rapidly as possible, was planned for and indeed, started along with two others in the Mars Island yard in San Francisco, six or seven years ago, and the other at Boston. Work was begun on this dock in 1899, but only continued a few months when the concern having the contract failed.

One Dock Delayed.

Then the work lay idle for a time while the plans of the dock were exchanged and the work recommenced until two or three years ago. Since that time progress has been fairly satisfactory. The dock at Boston is completely finished and received its first ship a month or so ago. The one at San Francisco is not as far along as this one at League Island.

The Government is just now very reticent about its naval operations and officials have received strict orders not to give out so much as the dimensions of these docks nor any other information about them. The theory, of course, is that such information might find its way to other nations and be of use to them in time of war with this country.

The League Island dock is 751 feet 54 inches at the top over all. The Boston dock is just a tiny bit longer, but yet short of 752 feet. On the bottom the League Island dock is 700 feet long and 84 feet wide. The width at the top is 151 feet, the walls sloping outward as they rise. When flooded the depth of water is 32 feet more than enough to float the biggest ship in the navy. It can take, indeed, a vessel of more than 32 feet normal draft, for in going into dry dock a ship is always lightened and floated high. The original plans were for a timber dock, but these were changed and the massive structure is of granite and cement, the granite being a lining which is backed up by cement. The base of the wall is 22 feet thick. The contract price for the operation was \$1,500,000.

Was a Big Undertaking.

The construction of such an immense basin as this has been an enormous undertaking. Before work on the dock could be commenced it was necessary to scoop out an immense hole for it. This excavation is wide enough to allow at least 30 feet outside of the outer surfaces of the walls for the carrying, handling and pouring of the concrete, so that it is not less in its total dimensions than 210 feet wide and 84 feet long, with a depth of over 40 feet, which means a cubic content of over 200,000 cubic yards. In addition to the excavation the dock was completed and it became a question of laying the foundation of the dock, quicksand was encountered and this necessitated the driving of 12,000 immense piles.

The dock, running north and south, is so placed that its gate will be on a line with the shore of the river, so that before the excavation could be made up to this line a strong dam had to be run out into the river to hold the water back. Even at that, an engine and pumps are kept going day and night to keep the water out of the excavation. Immediately to the west of the dock, built within the excavation, and with foundations nearly as deep as those of the dock itself, stands the pumping house, a circular structure of brick. One principal feature of this is its pumps, whereby through three discharge pipes, each 48 inches in diameter, the basin can be emptied in two hours.

Militia Excursion Postponed.

The proposed trip of the officers of the First Regiment, N. G. M., to Springfield, Ill., today has been postponed until Sunday, August 13, for the reason that the Fifth Regiment will not be in camp until that date. The same arrangements have been made for the 13, that were to have been in effect today. The train will leave Union Station at 8 a. m. Olive drab uniforms with hat and puttees will be worn.

How a Clever Widow Dominated a Government Department Till Inquiry That Followed Big Cotton Leak Dethroned Her

CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SHAKE-UP



SECRETARY WILSON



E. S. HOLMES.



JOHN H. HYDE

MRS. BERTHA BURCH

LOSES HER JOB BECAUSE OF PROMISSORY NOTES

Despite Her Small Salary, She Has Managed to Buy a Fine Home and Maintain Her Family in Luxury—Once She Threw Paste Pot at Employer.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The latest surprising development in the cotton leak scandal is the resignation of Mrs. Bertha Burch, secretary and stenographer to John Hyde, former statistician of the Agricultural Department.

This resignation was not at all voluntary. It was forced upon the woman, who, it is said, has practically dominated the affairs which come under the control of the statistician.

She is very bright and clever and has worked her way up in the department from the laborer's class, in which she was appointed at \$480 a year, to \$1800, which she has been drawing for the past year.

Mrs. Burch, with her father, sister and her one small daughter, moved to the prettier, but not fashionable, suburb, Tacoma Park, from Washington, where they had always lived.

Her father is Mr. W. H. Sleeper, a cobbler maker, who, at the time of their removal to Tacoma was very much reduced in the world. His elder daughter was then a very young and good-looking widow.

She was somewhat skillful with her needle and did sewing for the residents of the park. They had a tiny home fronting on the railroad track and lived in the plainest fashion. Late in the '90s Mrs. Burch received her Government appointment, which meant almost luxury to the family.

Her Climb Was Steady.

Her climb was steady and rapid. Her father now has an establishment in the business section of the city, and they have long since moved out of the tiny frame house into a large, handsome and commodious one in the more expensive portion of the suburb. This house is the widow's own and entirely paid for, Mrs. Burch says, out of her salary in the department.

Hyde Won Nebraska's Enmity.

Mr. Hyde drew down upon himself the everlasting enmity of Nebraskans when the census of 1890 was completed. It gave Omaha a population of 140,000, which was recognized as twice as being wrong. The Omaha Bee was very severe upon the former Nebraskan and would have called him to account if he had not called him to account to him as a man with an air of mystery about him.

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KAISER HAS FUN ABOARD YACHT IN MEDITERRANEAN

His Majesty, in Yachting Flannels, Throws Etiquette to the Winds and Leads in the Merry-Making.

BUT SUNDAYS ARE SOLEMN OCCASIONS.

Kaiser Himself Conducts Divine Service, Reading a Sermon Rapidly and Concluding by Repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
Copyright, 1905, by Post-Dispatch Publishing Co. (New York World).

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Every two or three days the Kaiser's faithful subjects are treated to an anecdote descriptive, in one way or another, of the journey which he made to the Mediterranean in the early summer. Together with a more serious account of this trip contributed by Dr. Theodore Schlemann, these anecdotes give a fairly complete picture of traveling majesty, which has thrown off the trammels of state and is determined to enjoy life like ordinary mortals.

The trip extended from Hamburg to Lisbon, Tangiers, Gibraltar, Port Mahon and Naples. It was a delightful journey, with a calm sea and pleasant sunshine.

The Kaiser selected his traveling companions from both branches of the military service, as well as from the civil service of the state, and there was no one on board who had not a distinguished career behind him.

Etiquette was thrown to the winds. No distinction of dress was observed. There was no dressing for dinner. His Majesty and the humbler excellency on board usually appeared at dinner in ordinary yachting jackets. No one had any appointed place at table, though an exception was made with regard to the two chairs to the right and left of the Kaiser himself or his Chamberlain, Count Eulenburg. All these four coveted seats dealt with different persons in rotation, so that at the end of the trip every one could say that he had sat beside the Kaiser for dinner.

No one sat down to dinner until His Majesty first was seated. The Kaiser always gave an example of merry unrestrainedness. He was always full of brilliant anecdote, and it need hardly be added that his jokes, which were many, were loudly appreciated by his hearers.

The day on board ship usually began at 7:30. At 8 o'clock nearly every one was in the ship's gymnasium. From the beginning there was a strong marine atmosphere on board, accounted for probably by the fact that there were on deck eight Admirals, all told. Nine o'clock was breakfast hour, 1 o'clock was luncheon and dinner. Between mid-morning and noon there was a break for dinner.

Sundays were always solemn occasions. On these days the Kaiser himself conducted divine service. The Guards, Admirals and Ministers made no difference on Sundays in the simplicity of the civilian clothes they wore. But the Kaiser himself put on full uniform.

The company assembled in the reading room of the ship with the combined bands of the Hohenzollern and the Hamburg. Punctually at 11 o'clock, His Majesty appeared and took his place behind a small pulpit and at once began the service by calling out in a clear voice the number of the hymn he wished sung. He invariably selected a hymn composed by Martin Luther, his favorite being "Ein Feste Burg." Then followed the reading of Liturgy, the epistle and gospel of the day and finally the sermon.

The Kaiser generally selected a ser-

Body of Sailor, Shooting of Whom Caused Black Sea Fleet Mutiny, Lying in State, in the Port of Odessa



BODY OF OMEL'CHOUK LYING IN STATE AT ODESSA. From a Drawing after a Photograph in "Illustrations"

RECEIVER EGGER SUES COX'S BANK

Receiver of Salmon and Salmon Bank Asks Transfer of Notes Be Set Aside.

CLINTON, Mo., Aug. 5.—John B. Egger, receiver of the Salmon & Salmon Bank, late this afternoon filed suit against the United States Government against Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, asking that the 400,000 dollars in the 1812 face value, were transferred to the Kansas City Bank after the Salmon Bank was insolvent and the purpose of making it a preferred creditor and preventing the proper utilization of the Salmon Bank's assets, and asking that the transfer of the notes be annulled.

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OMAHA INDIANS SUE GOVERNMENT

Secure Temporary Injunction Against Secretary Hitchcock Disbursing Trust Fund.

BY SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—All things, our mothers tell us, come to those who wait.

Portsmouth has been waiting 300 years.

From the days of Capt. John Smith, through the times when Lafayette was here, when Washington made sheep's eyes at Dame Bocelyn, when John Hancock and Daniel Webster trod its streets, through the privateering of 1812 and the glories of the West Indian trade, Portsmouth has waited for many musty decades for the glory and importance that now has come.

Portsmouth is on the map.

Monday the envoy from Russia and Japan will meet here to try to arrange terms for ending the war between those countries. All the civilized world is waiting the result of those deliberations. Portsmouth is happy, proud, exultant. For weeks probably every newspaper in the world will carry Portsmouth's name.

The Indians assert the Omaha tribe is a corporate body and can sue and be sued, that they are citizens and have been held by the Supreme Court to be such and should have their own disposal of their country.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, recently issued orders against dancing and drinking and made the Omahas send home their guests, the Poncas, and everybody went to work to show that Portsmouth appreciated the honor.

E. G. Niles moved out of his beautiful cottage and gave it to the State Department. There is not a man in Portsmouth who has a house worth giving up who would not have done the same thing. The hotel people—perhaps not so unselfishly as the others, but with commendable public spirit—offered their best rooms, and everybody went to work to show that Portsmouth appreciated the honor.

Much History Made There.

Much American history has been made in and around Portsmouth. Many of the fathers of the republic have been here. For years and years this recollection of the past has been the chief glory of Portsmouth. Now comes a treat if there is to be a treaty that shall be known to the end of time at the treaty of Portsmouth. Now comes negotiations in which all the world is vitally interested.

Think of that, you sweating, strug-

gling cities of the West, with your com-

mercial clubs and your boomers and boosters.

Portsmouth, sleepy old Portsmouth, is to become immortal. Portsmouth goes on the roll with Ghent and Geneva and Paris and all the rest. Portsmouth will get more advertising in the next few weeks than any collection of boomers could give another city in a hundred years. Is it any wonder that Portsmouth is proud and happy?

They could not believe it when it was announced that Portsmouth was to be the seat of the peace conference. Portsmouth people met in the streets, shook their heads, and said: "No, it cannot be true. They won't come here. Then the news was confirmed. The Portsmouth people were forced, after many days of doubt, to acknowledge they at last their city had attained its true position of importance in the world. Then they took another tack.

"Of course," they said, "there is no place in the country that offers the advantages of Portsmouth. Certainly our city has been selected. How could our city be proud otherwise?"

They have a pride of place here in Portsmouth and, when one looks at their pretty little city, with fine old mansions, its wide shaded streets, its frank, hospitable people and its natural beauties of river, island and sea-coast, one cannot be blamed. Life in Portsmouth may not be exciting, but if it is not comfortable, it surely is the fault of the liver and not of the opportunities for living.

The attendance was the best of the meeting.

First race, seven furlongs—Rubie 103 (second); first, Goldsmith 103 (Walsh); second; Mad Mulah 102 (Knapp); third, Time 1:23 4-5.

McCarren's Vooches almost beat the barrier, so quick was he to break. Mo-

hawk II was almost as quick, and his long, methodical stride soon carried him to the fore. He was never headed.

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McCarren's

GOOD SALES AND LONG LEASES ARE REALTY FEATURES

Four-Story Structure at Pine and Ninth Streets Leased for 99 Years-\$4000 a Foot Asked for Pine Street Lots.

BIG PROFIT MADE IN MARKET STREET DEAL

Sum of \$20,000 Cleared in One Year by Offer Made, but the Present Owners Demand a Still Larger Sum.

BY BERRY MOORE.

Happenings in realty circles during the last week were not of a startling character. The volume of business, confined principally to residences and flats and small investment properties, was, however, of goodly proportions for this season, and dealers generally express themselves as satisfied with the situation.

The demand for business corners on Olive street west of Grand avenue and on Delmar between Taylor and De海底, remained a salient feature and the prices maintained proved the stability of these thoroughfares as investment centers.

Several good sales and long-term leases of holdings in the business center were understood to have been placed under contract during the week, but no announcement of them will be forthcoming, the agents in the transactions say, until the instruments have been executed.

Long Lease Secured.

A syndicate represented by Joseph A. Darst, according to reports in realty circles yesterday, has obtained an option for a 99-year lease of the southeast corner of Ninth and Pine streets.

The deal, it is said, has been made on a basis of 4 per cent on \$100,000.

The property consists of a four-story brick structure, having 22 feet frontage on Pine street at a depth of 60 feet on Ninth street, and is the key to that district of its worth.

The ground floor is occupied by a saloon and the upper stories for rooming purposes, and a fair income is netted above the taxes and carrying expenses.

The returns, however, are not proportionate with the value of the land, and the present improvements must in the early future give way to a building with the requisite earning power.

The corner is surrounded by hotels and office buildings, and is within one block of the Postoffice and is one of the most desirable locations in the business center for a high-grade improvement.

While the price of \$4000 a foot for the Pine street frontage is the record, the Pine street frontage on Eighth street, the enhancement in value with the development of the street, which is now in its inception, will within a comparatively short time show a substantial profit on the investment.

Demand \$4000 a Foot.

The entire half block on the south side of Pine, between Ninth and Tenth streets, with the exception of the southwest corner of Ninth, is held by the Stifel estate.

The Stifel estate, it is stated, has made repeated attempts to acquire the corner plot, offering as high as \$3000 a foot for the Pine street frontage, but its owners have fixed its value at \$4000 a foot, and are standing pat at that price.

Inquiry was brisk during the week for investments on Market street east of Twelfth street, but no sales were reported. Several good offers, agents say, were made, but in each instance they were below the price asked.

A syndicate headed by Oscar A. Buder purchased a year ago a vacant plot of 65 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inches frontage on the north side of Market street between Seventh and Eighth street for \$12,500.

Big Profit Is Made.

It turned down an offer yesterday of \$25,000 for this property, a clear profit of \$30,000, the premises being under lease for a coal and wood yard at a handsome rental. This is at the rate of \$75 a front foot. It is held at \$1500 a front foot.

Mr. Buder declined to discuss the identity of the prospective purchasers, but the ground is believed to be sought as a site for a 12-story annex to the Missouri Pacific Building, which it adjoins on the west.

The Joseph H. Rule Clothing Co. closed a lease on its building, which John H. Bogue of the leasing department of the Mercantile Trust Co. of the first and fifth floors of the Mallinckrodt Building at Ninth and Washington avenues, for a term of five years at a rental of \$3000 per annum. This practically closed out all the space in this building.

Property in Demand.

Stable buildings in the retail and wholesale districts are in better demand than at any time since the close of the World's Fair.

Olive street, the center of haberdasheries, cigar stores, ticket offices, furniture stores and exclusive lines of business, is filled to overflowing and rentals on the thoroughfares are swelled in proportion.

In fact, rentals in this section have risen to such proportions that many men say that in a number of instances small retail concerns here have either been forced out of business or compelled to remove to other centers.

Upon the expiration of its five-year lease July 1, a retail cigar concern, occupying a storeroom on Olive street, is cited, had its rental raised almost 10 per cent over what it had been paying. With the high royalty to the landlord, the cigar concern found that its profits

would be swallowed up and retired from business.

Leases on Olive street are being renewed only at a substantial advance and for short periods.

In this way rentals keep commensurate with ground values.

Usually clauses in new leases provide, in the event of a sale, for the surrender of the premises. Many deals involving important improvements in the central business district tell through the year preceding the fair because of tenants' leases, which could be acquired only at prohibitory bonuses, and few owners here are tying up their property without this loophole.

Business District Changing.

Many retail concerns, unable to secure leases on Olive street and Broadway, are looking to Locust street and Washington avenue.

F. A. Steer & Co., at an expiration of their lease, which will be made in half and a half to run, must surrender their quarters in the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Olive street, which is to be used for a new big Third National Bank Building, and has secured a new home at 610-612 Washington avenue.

As a result of the demand for choice locations in these sections, the Lungstrass Dyeing and Cleaning Co., whose lease on Locust street was just closed, has purchased a new home at 1010-1020 Washington avenue.

The McMillie Trust Co. has purchased through the Cornet & Zelby agency the 70-year lease of Thomas Bissell's former Second street, prime building for a rental of \$1500 a year and bidding, at a bonus of \$35,000.

The property consists of a five-story brick structure, 22 feet frontage on Pine street and is owned by Mrs. R. Wallace of Washington, D. C.

Within 10 years, on Washington avenue, between Eighth and Twelfth streets, Mr. John H. Bogue of the leasing department of the Mercantile Trust Co. will be entirely given over to retail business.

The new department store building, now being erected on the site of the old Lindel Hotel, will be completed in time to have an elixir effect upon the retail development of Washington avenue without a doubt, and property owners will be well satisfied with it for a new basis for rental values before executing leases.

The demand for flats and for buildings, on Washington avenue command from 35 per cent per year foot rent.

Rentals of buildings depend entirely upon location, size and equipment, and have an elixir effect upon the retail development of Washington avenue without a doubt, and property owners will be well satisfied with it for a new basis for rental values before executing leases.

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NEBRASKA HAPPY IN HER FINEST CROP OF WHEAT

It Will Aggregate 50,000,000 Bushels and Is the Best Quality Ever Garnered From the State's Fields.

RECORD-BREAKING CROP OF CORN ALSO EXPECTED

Bank Deposits Today Are Four Times Their Amount Ten Years Ago, Showing Rare Prosperity State Is Enjoying.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—The winter wheat yield for this State will amount, according to conservative estimates, to 50,000,000 bushels. In only one previous season was this total ever equaled, but in quality the wheat of this year would not even approach that of this. As a direct result the idea of prosperity in Nebraska was never before running so high and the prospects for the future are never more rosy.

Early in the spring the Hessian fly scare threatened the crop in a large section of the wheat belt, but nature came to the aid of the wheat grower and killed the pest. Meanwhile weather conditions continued perfect, and the wheat when ripe and sent through the thresher was found to weigh 64 pounds and over to the bushel. Many fields, in fact, were found to have yielded wheat that weighed out 64 and 65 pounds. It commanded top prices immediately from the miller or elevator agent as No. 1 hard wheat.

The quality of Western wheat for several seasons, chiefly because of heavy rains when the grain was in stock, has been poor, but the mills have had wheat that the trade demanded. The millers are now determined to lay in a supply of the high-grade article for future use, and although the threshing season is less than two weeks old in Nebraska the demand in the West and in the local markets has already absorbed every car of wheat sent there.

Moving Crop a Problem.

The movement of a bumper crop of wheat is more of a problem than the unanticipated might imagine. Counting Nebraska's crop alone, only a little grain is required to discover the vast number of freight trains needed to ship it out of the State. Estimating the average carload of wheat at 30,000 pounds and figuring 60 pounds to the bushel, it is seen that a carload only contains 500 bushels. With the State's entire crop of 50,000,000 bushels, it follows that 100,000 cars would be required to handle the total. This is almost staggering, but it represents cold facts and tells in striking fashion the prodigious possibilities of the average Western State in a favorable crop year.

But the winter wheat crop, although unprecedently valuable to the State, is not in any advance of the prospects for other staples which contribute to Nebraska's prosperity, wheat and oats are virtually ready for the sickle, and the harvest promises to be as abundant as that of winter wheat. Corn, the real staple and upon which Nebraska's farmers place their chief dependence, holds out every hope of a record-breaking crop, and with another heavy corn crop such as was gathered a year ago, bank vaults throughout the commonwealth will be fairly bulging with farmers' money.

State's Prosperity.

Nebraska's advancement financially is best described by a glance at the growth in the deposits in its Banks. In 1886 all the banks in the State, both national and State, contained only \$20,000,000 in deposits. The deposits today exceed \$100,000,000, and each quarterly statement of the State Banking Department shows a heavy increase over the one preceding. Eastern bankers, better than all others, are becoming aware of the financial independence of the West. Only a few years ago Western bankers, in order to find room for the elevators and shipyards with money to pay the farmers and thus move the grain, found it necessary to borrow heavily from the Eastern money centers. But this condition has almost completely passed away. The Western banks now have the money deposited by the farmers, and the only source of anxiety is as to the crops themselves.

The Nebraska Bureau of Labor has just completed its annual bulletin of the values of the State's surplus products. The figures are compiled from reports of the various State and Federal bureaus by the railroad and express companies, and cover only shipments that have crossed the State line. Upward of one hundred and fifty staple articles are enumerated, but corn, wheat, livestock and packing products make up the bulk of the total.

The surplus in the principal products for the year of 1904 was as follows:

Corn \$22,000,000.00

Cattle 17,000,000.00

Legs 48,000,000.00

Oats 51,543,000.00

Pork 60,463,700.00

The grand total of these surplus products for the year was \$80,110,876.95.

Compared with three years ago, the figures show an average annual increase of \$11,000,000.

Humoring Him.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
Mrs. A. C. A. A. But why do you buy such expensive things when you know your husband can't afford them?

Mrs. W. W. A. Well, old man, how is business?

Second Artist: Oh, splendid! Got a commission this morning for a million dollars. Wants his children fainted away.

First Artist (pleasantly): Well, and am I the very man for the job, boy, you're the very man for the job.

Pastor Draws Crowds in Summer by Serving Iced Lemonade During Sermon



REV. R. L. SEMANS.

The Rev. Semans of Converse, Ind., Effectually Solves the Problem of Keeping Up Interest in Church Work During the Hot Months.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CONVERSE, Ind., Aug. 5.—The problem of holding up the church attendance during the warm weather has been solved by the Rev. Raymond L. Semans, pastor of the Methodist Church at this place.

He attracts and holds the attention of his parishioners by serving iced lemonade during services. He finds that this is a better drawing card than special musical programs, popular subjects for future use, and although the thrashing season is less than two weeks old in Nebraska the demand in the West and in the local markets has already absorbed every car of wheat sent there.

It is not expensive and, best of all, there is no doubt of its popularity. Already the question has been raised, "What will the minister do when the warm weather is past?" The Rev. Semans smiles and says nothing, but it is easy to infer that he has something in mind, though he is apparently not crossing his bridges until he comes to them. But following the precedent set by the Rev. Semans, it may be expected that when the cold and blustery days of winter come and threaten the "confinement" of the furnace, which cannot be replaced because money is needed elsewhere, or because of the negligence of the janitor the church is as cold as a barn, hot coffee or chocolate may be the incentive for church attendance.

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The Rev. Semans has been very popular here as a pastor because he always had the welfare of his congregation at heart. Though a comparatively young man, he has been in the ministry for about 10 years, having entered the profession soon after his graduation from DePauw University. He has always shown himself to be resourceful and is never worried by obstacles. He has not been at his present charge long.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

BROOMCORN STOCK IS RUNNING LOW

New Crop Expected to Start on Market Around \$95 to \$100 Per Ton.

BIG RISE IN ZINC PRICES AT JOPLIN

Scarcity of Ore in Southwest and Closing of Mines by Floods Boost Markets.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 5.—The growing broomcorn crop is now being closely discussed by farmers throughout Central Illinois and Oklahoma and by broom manufacturers and dealers throughout the country.

Never in the history of the trade has the stock been so closely gathered up as it is at the present time. Warehouses are empty, manufacturers are running to the end of their stock and there is only a little here and there still in the hands of the growers.

The most extensive dealer in Central Illinois is the Bumholtz Co. and Jeffries & Co., \$55.50 a ton, an advance of 11.50 to 11.50 last week's price.

However, most all agree that the new crop will be equal to or better than last year, while there is a strong probability that there will be an improvement in quality.

As it now appears, the new crop will not vary much in quality from that of last year, while there is a strong probability that there will be an improvement in quality.

Just the Man.

From the Brooklyn Evening Times.

First Artist: Well, old man, how is business?

Second Artist: Oh, splendid! Got a commission this morning for a million dollars. Wants his children fainted away.

First Artist (pleasantly): Well, and am I the very man for the job, boy, you're the very man for the job.

RESERVE LOWEST SEEN SINCE '99 BEARS MARKET

Decrease of \$3,142,000 in Weekly Bank Clearing Measures Real Condition of Wall Street Business.

WHEAT CONDITIONS NOW MAKE DEALERS NERVOUS

Slump in Cotton in Face of Government Reports of Short Crops Explained by Strong Short Interest.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Evening Post in its weekly review of the markets today says:

With all the erratic movements and ill-defined weekly changes which the bank statement has put in the habit of displaying, the fact that the usual surplus reserve is a general measure of real conditions still must be reckoned with. When it is shown that the decrease of \$3,142,000 in surplus reported today in the weekly bank return, brings the figure \$44,000,000 below that stated in last August's opening, and that the surplus itself is the smallest, except for 1899, reported at this time of year in more than a decade past, there is presented at least an interesting position.

One of the odd facts in the present situation is the comparatively slight amount that our markets have paid to the increasing peace negotiations. Probably this is because our investing community has taken it for granted, since the agreement of Russia and Japan on a conference, since the battle of Mukden, last March—that the war was approaching its end.

Wheat Problem.

GRAIN—in the speculative wheat market great irregularities obtained early this week. It was easy to account for the frequent fluctuations, as most of the time domestic and foreign advice were conflicting, particularly so from the Northwest, which tended to make dealers nervous and irresolute. In the main, however, the general trend was downward, as free buying was prevented and selling stimulated by the generally favorable climatic conditions prevailing all over the country.

There is, however, every prospect that the new crop will be abundant and that the market will remain strong. The wheat crop in Europe is out of the way, and the weather there is favorable. The wheat crop in the Northwest, which is in position, on account of its favorable financial condition, is in the market, and the wheat crop in the East is in the market, and the wheat crop in the West is in the market.

This export business, however, may not appear until the first rush of the new crop wheat in Europe is out, and that will be in the spring.

With wheat prices as now within a few cents of an export basis the market should be a debatable affair, at least until the new wheat crop is safe and the new market begins.

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General wheat remained favorable throughout the week.

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CREWS WOULD NOT FIGHT, SAYS ROJESTVENSKY

Admiral, in Official Report to Government, Declares He Had to Threaten to Sink Two of His Ships.

VESSELS UNSEAWORTHY AND POORLY MANNED

Ammunition on Some of the Rebellious Craft Was Scarce-ly Touched—Armor Plate Not Up to Contract.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—The naval office has allowed foreign correspondents to see Admiral Rojestvensky's report of his defeat by Admiral Togo. It was cabled from Sasebo July 20, but kept secret until today.

As soon as the Admiral's condition permitted he received all the superior officers of the squadron at present detained in Japan, and drew up his report in agreement with Admiral Nebogatoff. The latter Admiral, owing to the state of his health, has now had to give up all work.

Admiral Rojestvensky reports the bad state of his vessels, due not only to the haste exhibited in their construction, but also to the dishonesty of the builders and the corruption of the members of the technical offices, who passed as good vessels manifestly bad. On none of the vessels did the thickness of the armor plating correspond to the official figures. Furthermore, the armor was of inferior quality, and this enabled the Japanese shells to pierce it. The vessels were not provided with telemeters which interfered considerably with the accuracy of their firing.

The shells were largely made, and two-thirds of them did not explode. The ships could not carry the necessary quantity of coal, and none of them attained their guaranteed speed. The engines and boilers were of poor quality, and were constantly in need of repairs. Two-thirds of the crews were men incapable of performing what was required of them. The gunners did not know the elementary laws of firing, and in spite of the practice they were given, it was certain that the squadron was sailing to defeat. Admiral Nebogatoff's crews especially left much to be desired.

At Madagascar a mutiny broke out, and fourteen sailors had to be executed. The guns of Admiral Rojestvensky's ships had to be trained on the Admiral Benavin and the General-Admiral Apraksin, in order to restore order among the mutineers. Then this was discovered too late—the crews decided to revolt and give themselves up to the enemy. Near Formosa, another mutiny broke out in Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron, and it was only thanks to Admiral Rojestvensky's energy that the mutineers did not succeed in making themselves masters of the ships and taking possession of the bulk of the squadron.

From the very beginning of the battle of the Sea of Japan, Admiral Rojestvensky saw that Admiral Nebogatoff's vessels, especially the Admiral Benavin and the General-Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle, and were not carrying out his orders. He sent torpedoboats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the maneuvers as ordered, he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Admiral Rojestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle, the issue might have been very different, but, being unfortunately wounded, he had to be transferred to a torpedobat destroyer. Almost at the same moment, Rear Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers, and Rear Admiral Falke-sahn was killed. Admiral Nebogatoff, who had not been popular with the sailors, had to take command.

From the rout began. Weakened by Admiral Enquist's departure, the squadron was thrown into confusion. Admiral Nebogatoff's orders were not carried out, and it was every man for himself. The ships were scattered, enabling the Japanese to pursue and sink the Russian vessels one after the other. One division, executing Admiral Nebogatoff's orders, was able to rally together. It consisted of the Orel, Imperator Nicolai I, Admiral Benavin, General Admiral Apraksin, Admiral Nakhimoff and others. But then the mutineers on the Admiral Benavin and the General Admiral Apraksin refused to follow the admiral. It was in vain that Admiral Nebogatoff ordered them, begged them. The Japanese vessels drew near, forming a great circle. Seeing that all was lost, the Admiral Nakhimoff endeavored to escape, but was sunk in the attempt.

In the other ships the men threatened

HOW PAPER EDITED BY ROYALTY TELLS OF PRINCE'S BIRTH



The London Gazette EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905

On Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at five minutes past three o'clock, Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales was present.

The Princess and the infant Prince are doing well.

The happy event was made known by the firing of the Rock and Tower guns.

Official Notice by the British Reigning House of the Visit of the Stork to the Princess of Wales.

It is very rarely that King Edward, as editor of the official Court Gazette, feels called upon to "get out" an extra, but the birth of a grandchild was deemed sufficient by him to justify this extraordinary proceeding. The photographic reproduction herewith shows

CUTS MANHATTAN'S ASSETS \$600,000

Chief Examiner Vanderpool Re- duces Life Insurance Com- pany's Valuations.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Chief Examiner Vanderpool has just handed in to the Insurance Department a report in which he cuts down the admitted assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York about \$600,000.

Following upon the Equitable disclosure and the revaluation which have been found in a number of other insurance companies recently, the report has attracted wide attention.

The Chief Examiner's report, which on Dec. 31, 1904, the Manhattan Life stated its assets at \$18,573,265.04. He reports that the value of only \$12,963,361.00 in its report the company claims a surplus of \$1,754,674.04, whereas Mr. Vanderpool says it is only \$842,249.04.

The Friends of the company declare the reduction in the surplus was due to a reduction in the appraisal of the real estate, but a detailed examination of the report shows that Mr. Vanderpool only reduces the real estate valuation from \$6,883,441 to \$6,200.

Subsequent to the making of the report the company entered a violent protest against the reduction in real estate value, and the successful test of the armor plate made by the Midvale Steel Co. compelled officers of the navy to acknowledge that the armor plate of the new navy are already nearly obsolete.

Every ship used during the Spanish war is now declared by new improvements.

The shipyards have been compelled to

commission will be outclassed when ships come into use that are covered with armor.

Two boats of naval officers are at work trying to determine when an armored ship reaches that indefinite line which separates safety from danger.

The German naval authorities have reached the conclusion that after a battle ship has been in use 15 years, it is to be scrapped.

The army worm is carrying on its work of devastation the e on a scale that makes the destruction as they were when the will next appear.

The worm seems to breed in the low ground which has been inundated by the floods, and when it has done its work it destroys every green thing in its way except the useless weeds.

Their depredations have begun in the fields, and the worm has continued as far south as the railroad.

Residents south of the railroad are not affected, but the worm seems to be crossing the tracks. Furrows have been plowed about fields of corn and grain by many of the farmers and Paris green is being used to stop the worm.

One gardener has lost everything he had growing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—P. Morgan has left town for Bar Harbor on board his steam yacht Corsair, and was due there last night.

From Bar Harbor, Mr. Morgan will proceed to the Bahamas and thence to Glen Cove for the meeting there on Thursday next of the members of the New York Yacht Club.

He will not be in time for the peace conference but it is expected he will confer with M. Witte as soon as there has been a preliminary discussion of peace terms.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND POLICE TAKE TWO
MEN AND TWO WOMEN—Find

Pawnbroker's Valuables.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—Superintendent of Police Downey today received a telegram from Chief Kohler identifying him that Harry Parker and Harry Johnson were arrested there and day suspected of the murder of Pawnbroker Moyer in this city July 22.

Cleveland officers have recovered

the jewels of Admiral Nebogatoff which had a very mediocre speed, fur-

ther reduced by the layers of cells

and size of the hollows, and by

the size of the hollows, and by

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POST-DISPATCH
WANT DIRECTORY.

Part Four ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1905. Pages 1-12 B

A Day and a Night at Leclair Lodge,
Where St. Louis Working Girls Enjoy Real
Country Club Life at Only \$2 a Week

MISS K. STRUDELL MISS ROSE STUNKEL MISS B. E. KEEVE MISS KATE JANSEN MRS. WEBER MISS JULIA MAYER



Rose Marion Describes, for the Readers of the Post-Dispatch, Life in the Cottage Provided Through the Bounty of N. O. Nelson, Where Each Occupant Assists Housework and Cooking and the Only Charge Is for the Food.

By Rose Marion.

"Come in out of the rain."

A carpenter put his head out of the window of the farmhouse upon which he was working as he extended the invitation to a party of young women wearing strange garments who were wading about the farm yard as if they understood the enjoyment of ducks.

The farmer who will live in the house when it is finished left his tent to give the same invitation.

"Give a room to the clubhouse. You can't keep them in no matter what the weather," explained someone whose head was not out of the window.

The young women accepted the farmer's invitation. The mud between them and the farmhouse was the result of a cellar excavation, and they chose jumping the sewer ditch that separated them from the tent.

The leader wore a man's oiledskin coat, the one who followed had a skirt of print and a man's sack coat. All were bareheaded. They ran into the farm-er's tent and sat on his tables and chairs.

"Why are you out this weather?" asked the farmer.

"Guess the carpenter thinks we haven't sense enough to come in out of the rain, but we waited all morning and the rain wouldn't stop, so we just walked out in the wet," was the reply.

The farmer's guests were the members of the Le Claire Vacation Club for St. Louis business women. The leader was Miss K. Strudell, President of the club, who was the party.

18 Miles From St. Louis.

A few raindrops were coming down as I waited in East St. Louis for the Edwardsville trolley car Wednesday evening. Le Claire is a suburb of Edwardsville, Ill., which is 18 miles from St. Louis. Those raindrops did not seem to be heralds of more to come, but they were.

A still, midsummer night rain was falling when the car reached Le Claire and the sky was dark. A kind woman and her son walked with me to the clubhouse and there rain was forgotten in looking at kodak pictures taken of scenes about Le Claire.

Le Claire Lodge, which was used as a home by the students at the Le Claire Industrial School, in the school term is the club house for the young women.

There are no club dues, no initiation fees. To be a member of the club one has but to spend her vacation at Le Claire and the purpose of the club is to provide a place for the spending of vacations near the city. Any young woman who works is eligible. Board is \$2 a week. The work of keeping the house clean and the cooking is done by the members of the club, but it is so well divided that it never becomes arduous.

Le Claire Lodge is large and there is



Miss K. Strudell

rain would quit. Miss Stunkel was busy finishing her basket of raffia. Miss Par-
ish, one of the guests of a week ago, taught the girls basket-making, and both Miss Stunkel and Miss Jennie Cor-
coran have baskets almost finished.

Miss Mamie Larkin ripped her Batten-
berg interlace from the pattern. It
was done. Miss Lillian Klein tried the
centerpiece, and said it would make a
beautiful bertha.

"Grandma" Weber, Miss Klein's
grandmother, worked on her quilt. Mrs.
Vavrina, the minister's wife, darned
her husband's socks and foretold that
the day Miss Stunkel's basket would

be filled with socks to darn. Miss Stru-
dell did her work, making lover's knots
in red mesh on a black background for

the wedding.

"Good thing the kaffee klatch isn't
today," said Miss Strudell.

The kaffee klatch was one of the so-
cial functions of Le Claire. It was given
Wednesday for the benefit of a church.

The last one was held on the lawn just
opposite the clubhouse and most of the
girls attended.

The other important social function is
the weekly dancing party. That is given
every Thursday evening in the school-
house and all Le Claire is invited.

The piano supplies the music usually, but,
the weather was so wet that the minis-
ter, who is spending his vacation at
the clubhouse, Mr. V. Vavrina, vol-
unteered to play.

Everyone helped with the dishwash-
ing after dinner except those who had
cooked. The minister put on his wife's
apron, pinned up his sleeves and
washed every dish that was put out in it if
it was soiled. Three of us had all we
could do wiping the dishes he washed.

He had to do the invasions of the wash-
dishes and we were interested.

Miss Jansen and I had been rebelling
against the rain all morning and declar-
ing that we would not go to the summer
camp if it didn't hurry up and stop.

Pretty Lake Leclair.

Miss Larkin, Miss Strudell, Miss May-
er and Miss Stunkel agreed to go with us
for the evening.

We passed Mr. Nelson's home, where
many flowers and vegetables grow in
the garden; pretty Lake Leclair, with its
steep banks and rocky shores, lies along
the country road to the farm-
house, where we were invited in out of
the rain by Mr. Spencer and where Miss
Strudell and I spent the evening.

The rain ceased and we looked through
the cow barns, then we went back to Lake
Leclair and sang songs and watched the men at
work mowing lake grass. One of the
girls, Mrs. Leonard, and Mr. Leonard, a
young St. Louis lawyer who is also studying
agriculture, drove along the lake and
spoke of the time when he was a boy.

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SAN DOMINGO TIRED OF ITS YANKEE "LID"

SURGEON-GENERAL RIXEY ON HOW TO BE HEALTHY

Work, Recreation and Rest in Proper Proportion Will Make Medicine Unnecessary for Most of Us—The Outdoor Life for Him.

Fear of Absorption by the United States Makes Islanders Chafe Under the Present Arrangement With America.

THEY PREFER EUROPE BECAUSE THEY KNOW IT

What Gen. Corbin's Son Learned in the Course of a Two-Months' Stay in the Troublesome Republic.

By Wire from the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Surgeon-General Rixey, President Roosevelt's physician, and who was also President McKinley's, recently declared in discussing the death of Secretary John Hay, that many men, including Vice-President Hobart, Senator Hanna and Postmaster-General Payne died because they had given too much of their vital force, their energy and their brains to the Government. They took too little exercise, got too little sunshine and fresh air and the inevitable result was death. "There are too many men in the public service who are wearing themselves out," he said.

Surgeon-General Rixey is a strong advocate and devotee of the open air life, and spends as much time as possible outdoors. He owns a beautiful country home three miles from Washington and lives there the greater portion of the year. When the weather permits he sleeps in the open air, at times in a tent and in a "cottage" built on the plan of the houses used by persons suffering with tuberculosis.

The elevation of his country home is 450 feet above the city, and all the time he can spare from his official duties is out of doors. He is not afraid of the sunshine, for the healthy tan of his face and hands is an indication that he does not avoid the rays of the sun. He rises early and when the weather is clear goes horseback riding. He also performs manual labor on his farm, but has no set rules, as he does anything that turns up.

He is frequently seen working behind his farm hands and enjoys the labor. By this mode of life he keeps himself in excellent physical condition and is seldom ill. When he was on the island he always practiced breathing exercises so as to develop his lungs and inhaled an abundance of fresh air. He also went through the setting-up drill of the navy and spent a few minutes each day on the horizontal bars.

He is not a believer in medicine and takes very little of it. His habits are regular and he always eats three hearty meals a day. Upon arising in the morning he takes a cup of coffee, and during meals eats anything set before him, as he is not required to diet because his digestive organs are always in excellent working order.

When Surgeon-General Rixey was asked to make some recommendations for busy men with large responsibilities, as to the best means of prolonging their lives in the most comfortable

and happy fashion commensurate with a fair amount of prosperity, the President's physician declined to lay down any rules, but declared if his mode of life were followed every one would enjoy good health. He would not consent to be interviewed, but outlined a general plan of living, as follows:

Every one requires recreation as well as rest where there is constant strain in the performance of official duties. Rest for office workers is meant absolute rest of mind.

During the hours of recreation the man whose duties require him to be much indoors should get as far as possible away from his daily tasks.

For indoor workers the best rest and recreation is obtainable on the hills around the city or the seashore, where everything necessary to the maintenance of good health is easily supplied.

Pure water, high elevation, shade, grass and air are as can be found anywhere are always at the disposal of all. Wherever these conditions prevail, and if advantage is taken of them, good health will result.

In addition to spending plenty of time in the open air a man should carry himself in such a way as to develop what is in him physically, but not to the extent of training for what he will never keep up. He should develop his physique by rational exercise and maintain that development even at the expense of considerable effort. Any exercise that will develop a man's lungs is good for him, especially if the exercise is taken out of doors, as this will supply all the life-giving fresh air necessary to the maintenance of health and life.

Work—recreation—rest reasonably divided, never to excess; there lies the secret of health and happiness.

During the two months that I was there the island, visiting many towns, large and small, I did not see one hundred persons who could properly be called blacks. I saw a number who could almost be taken for whites. It is with this latter class that the control over the thoughts and opinions of the lower classes lies. The Saxon mind hardly comprehends the leadership which the dominant class in the Spanish Indies exercises. The opinion of a thousand toilers is but the shadow of the opinion of these men of the more cultivated classes. These are not bad men, but merely representatives of the result of their own heredity and environment, which have been for different from ours. Their tendency is to turn always to Europe rather than to America.

A Question of Color.

"I met in the town of Puerto Plata three men who are a distinct racial entity of whom we have seen in the United States. But from the wanderings of the three combined every capital in Europe could be described. Not one of them had been to Santo Domingo, the capital of their own republic, 150 miles over the mountains. They knew Europe, but not the United States, and in the reason for it lies the first cause of the objection of the republic to Mr. Roosevelt's arrangement. It is incomprehensible to them that through a term of years the United States can manage their finances, the life blood of their Government, without eventually amalgamating it. They are not white. There is no way to see what a hair black man, a lord among his kind, should not care to enter into a white civilization and accept a wholly subordinate position.

They tell a story of the elder Dumas which is typical of the feelings of the higher class Dominicans. He was exactly what they are, a man who rids his white blood and yet knew others that only a trace of it had been black. He is supposed to have gone to the old Astor House in New York and to have been refused admission to the dining room. His white valet was prominently admitted to it. After the meal he took the most prominent seat in the lobby and had this valet shine his shoes. You don't believe that story, but repeat the feeling of the man that is seven-eighths white and one-eighth black toward the white man, who condemns seven-eighths of him because of the one-eighth. In Paris these men stay at the best hotels. In New York they are surreptitiously smuggled into cheap places in the neighborhood of Union Square. This is the first great reason why the Dominican does not like the present modus operandi, President Roosevelt or the United States.

Forgotten by Progress.

"In the march of progress, the island has been left by the wayside. Two years after the first Government was established occurred the first insurrection in the New World, and the country has been practically in a state of insurrection ever since. The methods used against the government of Bartolomeo Columbus were not unlike those directed by the hand of Jiminez, from Puerto Rico across the strait, in seeking to undermine the rule of Mories. Twice during this time San Domingo has been raised by an iron hand, the last time by Heumanos, who was President for 14 years. On July 25, 1890, he was shot but little red church in the town of Moca.

"Since then there have been nine revolutions and seven Presidents or Dictators, each holding his power as absolute as a strait, by the force of bribes, of stolen money and by murder. No election has been held during that time.

Mories, the present President, had the semblance of one to affirm his power; after he had driven his rivals, temporarily at least, from the field. No one sat in his army cast a vote. Mories

had a very capable and energetic man in the person of Prof. Hollander to San Domingo to ascertain what proportion of this debt was just and should be paid. I do not know what results he has yet reached, but I know from what I saw that he will have an extremely difficult task in getting any of this debt thrown out or shaved down. If he is able to prune it 10 per cent he will do well.

"I spent two months in the island. I talked with 2000 of the people. select-



DR. P. H. RIXEY.

and happy fashion commensurate with a fair amount of prosperity, the President's physician declined to lay down any rules, but declared if his mode of life were followed every one would enjoy good health. He would not consent to be interviewed, but outlined a general plan of living, as follows:

Every one requires recreation as well as rest where there is constant strain in the performance of official duties. Rest for office workers is meant absolute rest of mind.

During the hours of recreation the man whose duties require him to be much indoors should get as far as possible away from his daily tasks.

For indoor workers the best rest and recreation is obtainable on the hills around the city or the seashore, where everything necessary to the maintenance of good health is easily supplied.

Pure water, high elevation, shade, grass and air are as can be found anywhere are always at the disposal of all. Wherever these conditions prevail, and if advantage is taken of them, good health will result.

In addition to spending plenty of time in the open air a man should carry himself in such a way as to develop what is in him physically, but not to the extent of training for what he will never keep up. He should develop his physique by rational exercise and maintain that development even at the expense of considerable effort. Any exercise that will develop a man's lungs is good for him, especially if the exercise is taken out of doors, as this will supply all the life-giving fresh air necessary to the maintenance of health and life.

Work—recreation—rest reasonably divided, never to excess; there lies the secret of health and happiness.

During the two months that I was there the island, visiting many towns, large and small, I did not see one hundred persons who could properly be called blacks. I saw a number who could almost be taken for whites. It is with this latter class that the control over the thoughts and opinions of the lower classes lies. The Saxon mind hardly comprehends the leadership which the dominant class in the Spanish Indies exercises. The opinion of a thousand toilers is but the shadow of the opinion of these men of the more cultivated classes. These are not bad men, but merely representatives of the result of their own heredity and environment, which have been for different from ours. Their tendency is to turn always to Europe rather than to America.

A Question of Color.

"I met in the town of Puerto Plata three men who are a distinct racial entity of whom we have seen in the United States. But from the wanderings of the three combined every capital in Europe could be described. Not one of them had been to Santo Domingo, the capital of their own republic, 150 miles over the mountains. They knew Europe, but not the United States, and in the reason for it lies the first cause of the objection of the republic to Mr. Roosevelt's arrangement. It is incomprehensible to them that through a term of years the United States can manage their finances, the life blood of their Government, without eventually amalgamating it. They are not white. There is no way to see what a hair black man, a lord among his kind, should not care to enter into a white civilization and accept a wholly subordinate position.

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RANGES TROUBLED BY WILD HORSES

Oklomans at One Time Shot Wild Stallions and Texans May Follow Suit.

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"Now, about three newswires of war. The revenue of the Republic consist solely of customs receipts from various ports. Suppose for instance that you are a representative of an American. Then, that you are the representative of the President and to its consummation by act of the Senate this winter."

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

BRICKLAYERS Wtd.—5 bricklayers, at \$200 N. Broadway, Monday morning; 75¢ per hour for work; 1000 ft. of brick. Ad. Y 169.

BUTCHER Wtd.—First-class butcher, with means, to fix up and run first-class meat market in connection with grocery store; no cash to lose; rent cheap. Ad. W 169, Post-Dispatch.

GANDY HELPER Wtd.—One who has had experience at stick candy and buttercups; good knowledge of grocery business. Gandy Co., 610 N. Broadway. (7)

CAR CRAFTSMEN, ETC. Wtd.—Car carpenters, car repairers, wrench men, having some experience; steady work and free transportation. Apply at 510 Panama St., 200 Gt. Olive. (6)

CAR WIREMEN Wtd.—American Car Co., 1250 N. Broadway. (7)

CARPENTER Wtd.—Good carpenter. Page and Vandevere av. (7)

CARPENTERS Wtd.—On new work. Apply 2800 De Kalb st. (7)

CARPENTERS, ETC. Wtd.—Car carpenters and car repairers. Apply refrigerator repairman to assume charge of a large crew. (7)

CARPENTER Wtd.—Carpenter two good finishers. Call at new building, California, south of Miami. Monday morning. (7)

CARPENTER Wtd.—Or cabinet maker; on high-class furniture; good money made; good to right man. Ad. Y 169, Post-Dispatch.

CARPET LAYER Wtd.—Young man under 23 years who understand how to lay and sew carpet and upholstery; to take charge of department. Apply at 111, St. Louis, to Reeser, Berger. (7)

CARRIAGE MAKER Wtd.—First-class carriage body maker, capable of making from the ground up all special new work. Apply 878 S. 18th st. (7)

CASHIER, ETC. Wtd.—Cashier, male; also manager, male; Supt.; for 1; for first-class restaurant; good money; good handwriting. Starting in full age; city reference; experience and salary wanted, or best man given. Ad. N 723, Post-Dispatch.

CHAUFFEUR Wtd.—Young man in their earnings by addressing W 150, Post-Dispatch.

CHICKEN PICKERS Wtd.—Pleasant work; plenty of work. Apply Armour & Co., National Stockyards, 1111 S. Dearborn. (7)

CIGARMAKERS Wtd.—Nonunion cigarmakers. C. & S. Sprague, 575 Bonniville St., Springfield, Mo. (7)

CLEANERS Wtd.—Two good casting cleaners, apply to one of the Universal Adding Machines Co., 8807 Locust. (7)

CLERK Wtd.—Experienced shipping clerk in architectural iron work. Ad. A. M. Post-Dispatch.

CLOTHES Wtd.—Experienced in laundry work; good money. Apply to Mrs. H. H. H. H. H. (7)

COLLECTOR Wtd.—Installment collector for merchandise accounts; good salary and expenses. Ad. Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. (7)

COLLECTOR Wtd.—Steady, hard-working collector of accounts; good money. Ad. H. H. H. H. (7)

CONCRETE MEN Wtd.—Vanderkam and Moore, Inc., in alley, G. H. Avenue. (7)

CONCRETE MEN Wtd.—25 colored concrete men, at Waukegan and Pennsylvania. Wm. Bush Construction Co. (7)

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CONCRETE MEN Wtd.—Young man to care for horse, mule, and team; good money; good references. Heimelmann, Kirkwood, Mo. (7)

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

BUILDING—For sale, power-house building; purchased to remove; contains good 22x6 in. brick walls; 10x12 ft. front; east St. Louis rd., on Colorado R. R. tracks. (7)

BUTCHER OUTFIT—For sale, complete light butcher outfit; \$25; must be sold at once. Call 2711. (7)

BUY painter, white lead, varnishes, of Great Western Paint Co., 814 Manchester av.

CABINET—For sale, Globe card-filing cabinet, 6 double drawers, 4236 Morgan st.

CAMELLIA—For sale, 61x82½ in. view; first-class complete; bargain. Kitter, 4280 Page st.

CAROLINA—For sale, 1600 Neces view cabinet; view cabinet, L. Wood, 617 S. 8th st. (7)

CAMERA—For sale, 1600 Neces view cabinet; 5x7 in. best make; brandnew; \$22; cost \$35. Call Sunday. 3024 Lawton av.

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CARVED WARE—For sale, cheap, hand-carved eagle; measures 5 feet across the wings; 2½ feet high. H. A. 2324 Benson st.

CASH REGISTER—For sale, a National cash register, in good condition. Apple at 1917 Ober av. (2)

CASE REGISTERS—The cheapest place to buy household cash registers, fully repaired, is from the manufacturers; registers purchased and taken in exchange. National Cash Register Co., 1000 S. 12th st.

CEMENT FLOORS—That will not bulge or break; 5 years' guarantee; established 1849. Eichard & Co., 509 Chestnut st. (62)

CHARCOAL—Wholesale and retail, kiln-baked charcoal; 1000 ft. bags; \$1.50. 507A, St. Louis Charcoal Co., 8131 East (62)

CHIORS—Attention, cigar dealers—Cigar manufacturers, forced to close out, offer 25,000 boxes of 20¢ boxes; 100¢ boxes; 15¢ boxes; 50¢ boxes; at \$50 per 1000; 100¢ free with each cash order of 1000. Send postal for sample. C. H. Hector, 8602 Vernon. (1)

CHOCOLATE—Family, 100; Mount Olive, 100; Standard Southern Coal Co., 818 S. Main (14)

COAL—Dorf's high-grade coal, \$10 a bushel. Ad. Dorf, 2634 Morgan st., Kitch, loc. C22. (8)

DESK—For sale, walnut round top extension desk; \$10. 1518 West st., upstairs.

DESK—For sale, rolltop desk, revolving chair, etc.; olive green; good condition. 4080 Lawton av.

DESK—For sale, one large oak sideboard, cheap. 3208 Franklin st.

DESK, ETC.—For sale, very fine brass onyx desk; \$10. 2722 Caroline st.

DESK—For sale, folding bed and Columbia graphophone; good as new; cheap. 2801 Dealer st.

DESKS, ETC.—For sale, 4 iron beds, 3 dressers, 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

DESKTOP—For sale, handsome antique solid mahogany desk; 9 Shaw pl.

DESK, ETC.—For sale, iron bed; \$2; mattress; \$1; springs; \$1; fine 912; \$10; Velvet, 912; \$12; other furniture. 2722 Caroline st.

DESKTOP—For sale, walnut bookcase; \$12. 1322 Post-Dispatch.

DESKTOP—For sale, 1 large ingrain and 1 Brussels carpet; cheap. 4386 Gardell av.

CARPETS, ETC.—For sale, carpets, all sizes; old wood, washboards, dressers, other good; cost \$100; 100¢ each. 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

CARPETS, ETC.—For sale, carots, linoleum, carpet, for storage; will sell at any price. 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

DEAVERS, ETC.—For sale, 6 cane-seat dining chairs; I have 1; mirror, 1 malogany "bookcase"; 2 red carpet. Call for 3 prices; 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

DEAVERS, ETC.—For sale, beautiful 4-light oil chandelier; 8112 N. 25th st.

CHANDELIERS, ETC.—For sale, chandeliers, shades, screens, beds, rocker and table; cheap. 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

We are having a clearing sale of refrigerators, all new and slightly used. We have in storage many boxes, also lots to sell. We are making a great drive on room size rugs. Wool carpet, 9x12; \$15; 10x12; \$17.50; 11x14; \$20. 1000 ft. bags; \$10. 2722 Dealer st.

DEAVERS, ETC.—For sale, handsome brass bed, 6x6; 7x7; 8x8; 9x10; 10x12; 11x14; 12x14; 13x15; 14x16; 15x17; 16x18; 17x19; 18x20; 19x21; 20x22; 21x23; 22x24; 23x25; 24x26; 25x27; 26x28; 27x29; 28x30; 29x31; 30x32; 31x33; 32x34; 33x35; 34x36; 35x37; 36x38; 37x39; 38x40; 39x41; 40x42; 41x43; 42x44; 43x45; 44x46; 45x47; 46x48; 47x49; 48x50; 49x51; 50x52; 51x53; 52x54; 53x55; 54x56; 55x57; 56x58; 57x59; 58x60; 59x61; 60x62; 61x63; 62x64; 63x65; 64x66; 65x67; 66x68; 67x69; 68x70; 69x71; 70x72; 71x73; 72x74; 73x75; 74x76; 75x77; 76x78; 77x79; 78x80; 79x81; 80x82; 81x83; 82x84; 83x85; 84x86; 85x87; 86x88; 87x89; 88x90; 89x91; 90x92; 91x93; 92x94; 93x95; 94x96; 95x97; 96x98; 97x99; 98x100; 99x101; 100x102; 101x103; 102x104; 103x105; 104x106; 105x107; 106x108; 107x109; 108x110; 109x111; 110x112; 111x113; 112x114; 113x115; 114x116; 115x117; 116x118; 117x119; 118x120; 119x121; 120x122; 121x123; 122x124; 123x125; 124x126; 125x127; 126x128; 127x129; 128x130; 129x131; 130x132; 131x133; 132x134; 133x135; 134x136; 135x137; 136x138; 137x139; 138x140; 139x141; 140x142; 141x143; 142x144; 143x145; 144x146; 145x147; 146x148; 147x149; 148x150; 149x151; 150x152; 151x153; 152x154; 153x155; 154x156; 155x157; 156x158; 157x159; 158x160; 159x161; 160x162; 161x163; 162x164; 163x165; 164x166; 165x167; 166x168; 167x169; 168x170; 169x171; 170x172; 171x173; 172x174; 173x175; 174x176; 175x177; 176x178; 177x179; 178x180; 179x181; 180x182; 181x183; 182x184; 183x185; 184x186; 185x187; 186x188; 187x189; 188x190; 189x191; 190x192; 191x193; 192x194; 193x195; 194x196; 195x197; 196x198; 197x199; 198x200; 199x201; 200x202; 201x203; 202x204; 203x205; 204x206; 205x207; 206x208; 207x209; 208x210; 209x211; 210x212; 211x213; 212x214; 213x215; 214x216; 215x217; 216x218; 217x219; 218x220; 219x221; 220x222; 221x223; 222x224; 223x225; 224x226; 225x227; 226x228; 227x229; 228x230; 229x231; 230x232; 231x233; 232x234; 233x235; 234x236; 235x237; 236x238; 237x239; 238x240; 239x241; 240x242; 241x243; 242x244; 243x245; 244x246; 245x247; 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SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, fine Wilcox & Gibbs automatic machine, cheap, 1600 S. Jefferson ave., Kinloch, Victoria 450. (6)

ALL makes of sewing machines sold at cut price. If you can save \$10 to \$15 by telephoning or calling, we will do it. (6)

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, \$1, all guaranteed. New Home and New Sewing Machine. (6)

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, small model Singer, \$5. Mrs. Crump, 4906 Easton av. (6)

SEWING MACHINE—For sale; Domestic; all attachments; good order; cheap, 1250 S. Broadway. (6)

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, good White Singer; good machine; \$30.00. (6)

HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE, \$2 and up; send 50c up; repairing reasonable. 2002 Easton av. (6)

SEWING MACHINES—Bargains in sewing machines. Wheeler, White, White, Domestic, Singer, New Home and many others; up to date; good new; up to date; good new; early and get first choice; oil, needles and supplies for all makes; repairing of all kinds of sewing machines; binding, restringing, re-clock; Sundays until 12 noon; 4036 N. 25th st. Les at 8s. (6)

AUCTION SALES

CASH paid for complete jewelry stores. L. Blumkens & Co., 1602 Market st. (6)

STORE, BAR AND OTHER FIXTURES

COUNTERS, ETC.—For sale, counters, shelves, etc., for restaurant, grocery, candy, confectionery, hardware, drug, etc.; also, ice boxes, ice-cream cabinets; office partitions; news work to order. Gruen Bros., 1601 N. Broadway, Kinloch 2324. (6)

PICTURES Wtd.—Good set of butcher's fixtures, 552 Easton, phone 1140. (6)

PICTURES—For sale, cheap, all of the fixtures, including shelves, counter, showcases, warming ovens, coffee urns, stock, iron footrest, showcases, bases, desk and chair, etc. (6)

PICTURES—For all the A. Fuchs Millinery Co., Monday, at 600 Washington av. (6)

SHOWCASES—For sale, cheap, four new 6-foot showcases at 816 N. Evans av. (6)

SHOWCASE—For sale, showcase and counters; cheap, 2330 S. 16th. Inquire up-stairs. (6)

Sartore Store Fixture Co., 1120 N. BROADWAY. New and second-hand store fixtures. (6)

Office and Store Fixtures bought and sold. 811 N. 7th st. C2019. (6)

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A FINE Eight Watham Watch can be obtained from us on a small a first payment as \$100, and a monthly payment of \$1 weekly. We do all our business on honor, strictly confidentially. We require no security, just try the Loto system. Buy a Watch on credit. Your account will be welcome. We are also selling diamonds, gold, and other articles. (6)

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FLATS FOR RENT.

F. H. & C. B. GERHART R. E. CO.

707 CHESTNUT ST.
STEALING GATES APARTMENTS.

326 N. Chestnut, 2-room apartments, with all modern conveniences; hot and cold filtered water, reception hall, steam heat, etc.; will lease..... \$65.00

4057A Maryland av., 5 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, janitor service..... 45.00

4045 Delmar bl., second floor, 5 rooms, bath, janitor service..... 40.00

314A Franklin av., 2 rooms, bath, janitor service, to service..... 35.00

516 N. Spring st., 2 rooms, reception hall, bath, janitor service; modern..... 30.00

301 N. Delville av., for clubhouses, Fourth and Pine stas. 25.00

516A Franklin av., 2 rooms, bath, janitor service..... 25.00

308 WEST PINE BL.

Handsome 11-room modern house; all conveniences; newly decorated; rent low..... 45.00

5007 MONTGOMERY av., 11 rooms, newly decorated and painted; hardwood floors, every modern convenience; will lease to responsible party..... 40.00

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., 7th and Pine stas.

516 N. Spring st., 2 rooms, reception hall, bath, janitor service; modern..... 35.00

301 N. Delville av., for clubhouses, Fourth and Pine stas. 25.00

516A Franklin av., 2 rooms, bath, janitor service..... 25.00

308 WEST PINE BL.

Handsome 11-room modern house; all conveniences; newly decorated; rent low..... 45.00

3860 MARYLAND AV. Residence.

4131 Maryland av., 10 rooms; hot water heat, decorated to suit..... 25.00

4714 McMillan av., 5 rooms; bath, gas, furnace, etc.; modern..... 30.00

516 N. Spring st., 2 rooms, reception hall, bath, janitor service; modern..... 30.00

310 N. Delville av., large store with water, steam heat and janitor service..... 25.00

310 N. Delville av., large store with water, steam heat and janitor service..... 25.00

4380 Finner av., large store with base- ment; separate locker; go out and look at them today; nothing like them in this city; near Phillips, 11th and Pine; Post Office, 11th and Pine; Mary Institute; first floor \$70; second floor \$80; reserve one at once.

J. M. LEVI & CO., 814 Chestnut st.

FINEST APARTMENTS IN THIS CITY.

5165 and 5167 McPherson av., 6 and 8 rooms; just being completed; complete oak furniture; screens; steam heat; water all year; janitor service, tiled and marble bathrooms; large spacious rooms; plenty of closets; large separate laundry; go out and look at them today; nothing like them in this city; near Phillips, 11th and Pine; Post Office, 11th and Pine; Mary Institute; first floor \$70; second floor \$80; reserve one at once.

J. M. LEVI & CO., 814 Chestnut st.

NEW FLATS.

Beautiful new 5 and 6-room flats; south side of McPherson; just east of Union; com- munication fixtures, screens, janitor service; open today.

4351-7-9 MARYLAND AV.

Beautiful 6-room modern apartments; shades, screens, fixtures, janitor service, heat, etc.; low rent; open today.

MODERN FLATS

4483 and 4484A Evans av., 5 and 6 rooms; bath, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; modern..... 45.00

4464-65 Franklin av., 5 and 6 rooms; bath, furnace, gas range, grates, etc.; modern..... 45.00

4018-4019A McPherson, 6 and 7 rooms; bath, furnace, gas range and grates, etc.; modern..... 45.00

3626-3627A Botanical av., 7 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; modern..... 45.00

915 Theresa av., 5 rooms; bath, furnace, etc.; modern, heated, furnished..... 20.00

4374A Page bl., new, 6 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; modern, heated, furnished..... 20.00

4420A Finner av., 5 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; modern, heated, furnished..... 20.00

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IMPROVED PROPTY FOR SALE

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1885.
MAKES OUR WORKS, THOUGH THE
AGENT CAN GET IT FROM THE
OWNER DIRECT. DON'T YOU GROUP
HAVE THE SAME PRICE BECAUSE YOU
DID NOT CONSULT THE AGENT. CON-
SULT US AFTER YOU HAVE EXAMINED

7000 Chippewa st., a 1-story, 3-room

frame cottage; price \$1,200.00

4804 11th, a 1-story, 3-room frame cottage; lot 50x125; take

Cherokee through; cost price \$1,300.00

4049 11th, a 1-story, 3-room frame base-
ment 5-room brick residence; ce-
mented laundry, water, gas

and central heat; lot 50x125; price

25x125; price \$1,300.00

(Easy terms; monthly payments.)

3545 11th, a 1-story, 3-room frame

5-room brick, cellar, chimney close-

et, marble sink; all improve-

ments in good condition;

term 20x125, easy terms; price

reduced to \$1,200.00

4027 Winnebago st., 1-story, 3-room

frame residence; lot 25x125; price

1,700.00

Chippewa st., south side, about 150

feet from street; 5-room brick

residence, cemented cellar; lot

25x125; price \$1,300.00

3229 11th, a 1-story, 3-room

dwelling; water, gas and sewer

made; cemented laundry; lot 25x125;

price \$1,200.00

3250 Ohio st., 1-story, 3-room

mansard roof brick residence;

schools; price \$1,300.00

3229 11th, a 1-story, 3-room

dwelling; water, gas and sewer

made; cemented laundry; lot 25x125;

price \$1,200.00

4133 S. Compton av., 2-story, 6-room

brick residence; 2nd floor, 3-room

laundry, front entrance; lot 25x125;

price \$1,300.00

4036 Ohio st., 2-story, 6-room brick

residence; 2nd floor, 3-room

laundry; lot 25x125; price \$1,200.00

4036 Ohio st., 2-story, 6-room brick

residence; 2nd floor, 3-room

laundry; lot 25x125; price \$1,200.00

4036 Ohio st., 2-story, 6-room brick

residence; 2nd floor, 3-room

laundry; lot 25x125; price \$1,200.00

412 Wash st., 2-story and attic brick

flat in front, and 2-story 6-room

brick flat in rear; 2nd floor, 3-room

and attic; improvements made; lot

25x125; price \$1,200.00

4006 11th, a 1-story, 3-room

brick flat, 2 stories; for 2 families;

4 rooms and bath; lot 25x125;

price \$1,200.00

4145 Meramec st., 2-story brick build-

ing; 2nd floor, 3 rooms; lot 25x125;

price \$1,200.00

4036 Ohio st., 2-story, 6-room brick

residence; 2nd floor, 3-room

laundry; lot 25x125; price \$1,200.00

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Sunday

POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS SUNDAY, AUG. 6, 1905.

Post-Dispatch

MY MOST THRILLING DROP FROM THE CLOUDS

BY A ST. LOUIS
WOMAN
AERONAUT.



Mrs. MAUD BROADWICK.



WOULD you be an argonaut of the air? A sailor in blue seas where few venture, seas without a life-saving service, where there are no friendly lights, no warning buoys to mark a course, no life preservers save wit and skill? Seas where a wreck is fatal, where the slightest injury to the ship means death.

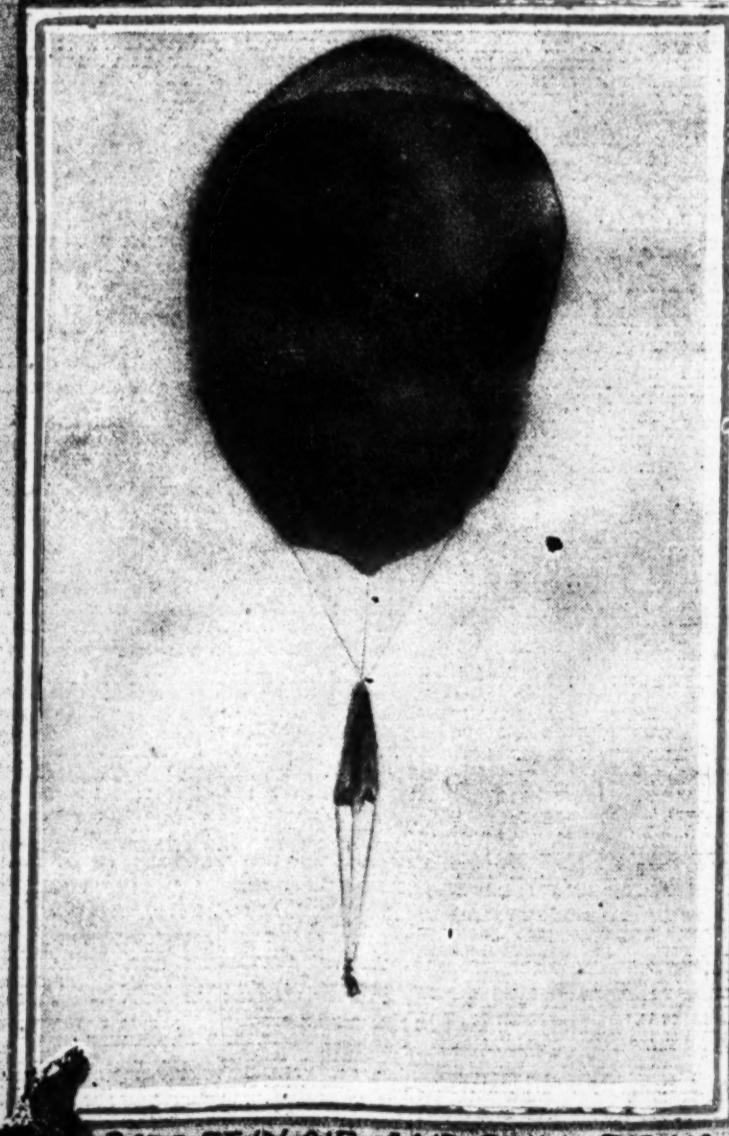
A woman—a little frail heroine who daily dares her life because she wants to provide comforts for her child—heard the question and answered, Yes. She is Mrs. Maud Broadwick who recently made 28 successful jumps from the clouds 5000 feet above St. Louis. You may have seen her, a tiny speck in the western sky falling with only the thin threads of a canvas sheet between her and death.

Devotee to the most dangerous sport on earth, this woman finds delight in her calling, delight in the fall itself, delight in the knowledge that if she lives a year or so longer she will have made money enough to give baby the education, the comforts that she in childhood never knew.

Twice a day Mrs. Broadwick rides a parachute to earth. It is a 26½-foot "chute," as the profession calls it. A light cloth umbrella with a trapeze hanging below it for the rider to sit on and a 2-foot hole in its top for the air to rush through when the fall begins. That trapeze swings and swirls as the air currents press against the parachute. It spins dizzily and only a stout heart and a level head enables the rider to hold to its slender, side ropes. Sometimes the trapeze gets caught, hundreds of feet from the earth, in the rope netting of the parachute.

Then the rider, with death yawning below, must disentangle herself. Next to the moment of alighting this is the greatest danger.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)



3000 FT IN AIR AND STILL RISING

CONNEY.

THE CUTAWAY—4500 FT. SHOT 150 FT. BELOW
BAG.

THE WRONG HOUSE PLAY-FILES

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN BY E. WHORNING

Copyright, 1901, by Charles Scribner's Sons



Y BROTH'R Ralph, who now lives with me on the edge of Ham Common, had come home from Australia with a curious affection of the eyes, due to long exposure to the gare out there and necessitating the use of clouded spectacles in the open air. He had not the rict com' plexion of the typical colist, being indeed peculiarly pale and thin, and that he had been confined to his berth for the greater part of the voyage, while his prematurely gray hair was sufficient proof that the rigors of bush life had at last undermined an originally tough constitution. Our landlady, who spoiled my brother from the first, was much concerned on his behalf and wished to call in the local doctor; but Ralph said dreadful things about the profession and quite frightened the good woman by arbitrarily forbidding her ever to let a doctor inside her door. I had to apologize to her for the painful prejudices and violent language of "these colonists," but the old soul was easily mollified. She had fallen in love with my brother at first sight, and she never could do too much for him. It was owing to our landlady that I took to calling him Ralph, for the first time in our lives, on her beginning to speak of this to him as "Mr. Raffles."

"This won't do," said he to me. "It's a name that sticks."

"It must be my fault! She must have heard it from me," said I, sub-reproachfully.

"You must tell her it's the short for Ralph."

"But it's longer."

"It's the short," said he, "and you've got to tell her so."

Thenceforth I heard so much of "Mr. Ralph," his likes and dislikes, what he would fancy and what he would not, and, oh, what a dear gentleman he was, that I often remembered to say, "Ralph, old chap," myself.

It was an ideal cottage, as I said when I found it, and in it our delicate man became rapidly robust. Not that the air was also ideal, for when it was not raining, we had the same faithful mist from November to March. But it was something to Ralph to get air at all, other than night air, and the breeze did the rest. We taught ourselves, and may I never forget our earlier rides through and through Richmond Park when the afternoons were shortest, upon the incomparable Ripley Road when we gave a day to it. Raffles rode a Boston Humber, a Royal Sunbeam was good enough for me, but he insisted on our both having Dublop tires.

"They seem the most popular brand. I had my eye on the road all the way from Ripley to Cobham, and there were more Dublop marks than any other. Bless you, yes, they all leave their special tracks, and we don't want ours to be extra special; the Dunlop's like a rattlesnake, and the Palmer leaves telegraph wires, but surely the serpent is more in our line."

That was the winter when there were so many burglaries in the Thames Valley from Richmond upward. It was said that the thieves used bicycles in every case, but what is not said? They were sometimes on foot, to my knowledge, and we took a great interest in the series, or rather, sequence, of successful crimes. Raffles would often tell his devoted old pals to read about the latest local accounts, while I was busy with my writing, and noted in my own room. We even rode out by night ourselves to see if we could not get on the tracks of the thief, and never did we fail to find coffee on the hob for our return. We had indeed fallen upon our feet. Also, the misty nights might have been made for the thieves. But their success was not so consistent, and never so enormous, as people said, especially the sufferers who lost more valuable than they had ever been known to possess. Failure was often the thief's portion, and disaster once; owing, ironically enough, to that very mist which should have served them. But I am going to tell the story with some particularity, and perhaps some gusto, you will see why who read.

The right house stood on high ground near the river, with quite a drive in at one gate and out at the other) sweeping past the steps. Between the two gates was a half-moon of shrubs to the left of the steps, a conservatory, and to their right the walk leading to the landlady's entrance and the back premises; here also was a pantry window of which more anon. The right house was the residence of an opulent stockbroker who wore a heavy watchchain and seemed fair game. There would have been two objections to it had I been the stockbroker. The house was one of a row, though a gaudy row, and an army-cracker had established himself next door. There is a type of such institutions in the suburbs, the youths go about in knickerbockers, smoking pipes, except on Saturday nights, when they lead each other home from the last train. It was none of our business to spy upon these boys, but their manners and customs fell within the field of observation. And we did not choose the night upon which the whole row was likely to be kept awake.

The night that we did choose was as misty as even the Thames Valley is capable of making them. Raffles smeared vaseline upon the plated parts of his Boston Humber before starting, and our dear landlady assisted us both and prayed we might see nothing of the night burglars, not denying as the reward would be very hard to claim that got it, to say nothing of the honor and glory. We had promised her a liberal perquisite in the event of our success, but she must not give other cyclists a ride, and we had to leave it to a soul. It was about midnight when we cycled through Kingston to Surbiton, having trundled our machines across Ham Fields, mournful in the mist as those by Acheron, and so over Teddington Bridge.

I often wonder why the pantry window is the vulnerable point of nine houses out of ten. This house or ours was almost the tenth, for the window in question has bars of sorts, but not the right sort. The only bars that Raffles allowed to beat him were the kind that are let into the stone outside; those fixed within are merely screwed to the woodwork, and you may unscrew as many as necessary if you take the trouble and have the time. Barred windows are usually devoid of other fasteners worthy the name; this one was no exception to that foolish rule, and a push with the penknife did its business. I was giving the householders some valuable hints, and perhaps serving them a mark from the critics. These, in any case, are the points that would see us to be a rich stockbroker in an up-and-coming suburb. In giving good advice, however, I should not have omitted to say that we had left our machines in the semi-circular shrubbery in front, or that Raffles had most ingeniously fitted our lamps with dark slides, which enabled us to leave them burning.

It proved sufficient to unscrew the bars at the bottom only, and then to wrench them to either side. Neither of us had grown stout with advancing years, and in a few minutes we had both wormed through into the sink, and thence to the floor. It was not an absolutely noiseless process, but once in the pantry we were mice, and no longer blind mice. There was a gas bracket, but we did not meddle with that. Raffles went armed these nights with better light than gas; if it were not immoral, I might recommend a dark lantern which was more or less his patent. It was the hand of the electric torch, fitted to Raffles with a dark hood to fulfil its functions of a slide. I had held it through the bars while he undid the screws, and now he held it to the hole, in which a key was turned upon the other side.

There was a pause for consideration, and in the pause we put on our masks. It was never known

that these Thames Valley robberies were all committed by miscreants decked in the livery of crime, but that was because until this night we had never even shown our masks. It was a point upon which Raffles had insisted on all feasible occasions since his return to the world. Tonight it twice nearly lost us everything—but you shall hear.

There is a forceps for turning keys from the wrong side of the door, but the implement is not so easy of manipulation as it might be. Raffles for one preferred a sharp knife and the corner of the panel.

You go through the panel because that is thinnest.

"I don't wake 'em upstairs, this is our show."

"Then I see you've got one of them," said I, as I desisted.

"Well, if you want the other you can have him, too. I believe he's hurt himself."

"After him, after him!" they exclaimed, as one.

"But I think he got over the wall!"

"Come on, you chaps, come on!"

And there was a soft stampede to the hall door.

now I was in the man among them. A red-faced barrel of a boy did all the holding, one hand round the wrist, the other palm to palm, and his knees braced up against the panel. Another was rendering ostentatious but ineffectual aid, and three or four others danced about in their pajamas. After all, they were not more than four to one. I had raised my voice, so that Raffles might hear me and take heart, and now I raised it again. Yet to this day I cannot account for my inspiration, that proved nothing less.

"Don't talk so loud," they were crying below their breath; "it won't wake 'em upstairs, this is our show."

"Then I see you've got one of them," said I, as I desisted.

"Well, if you want the other you can have him, too. I believe he's hurt himself."

"After him, after him!" they exclaimed, as one.

"But I think he got over the wall!"

"Come on, you chaps, come on!"

ing for ourselves, and again that infernal mask which Raffles swore by came near being the undoing of us both. We had reached the steps when we were halted by a voice, not from without, but from within, and I had just time to tear the accursed thing from Raffles' face before he turned.

A stout man with a blond mustache was on the stairs, in his pajamas like the boys.

"What are you doing here?" said he.

"There has been an attempt upon your house," said I, still spokesman for the night, and still on the wings of inspiration.

"Your son?"

"Well, when they heard it, drove off the thieves and have given chase."

"And where do you come in?" inquired the stout man, descending.

"We were bicycling past, and I actually saw one fellow come headfirst through your pantry window.

the crammer, cocking a clear blue eye on me.

"But if he gave chase?"

"It wasn't like him even to let go."

"I don't believe Beefy ever would," put in Oliphert.

"He may have followed him through the pantry window," I suggested, wildly.

"But the door's shut," put in the crammer.

"I'll have a look at it," said the crammer.

And the key no longer in the lock, and the insensible youth within. The key would be missed. I thought I could smell the chloroform. I thought I could hear a moan, and prepared for either moment. And how he did stare! I have detected blue eyes ever since, and blond mustaches, and the whole stout, easy-going type that is not such a fool as it looks. I had brazened it out with the boys, but the first grown man was too many for me, and the blood ran out of my heart as though there was no Raffles at my back. Indeed, I had forgotten him. I had so longed to put this thing through myself! Even in my extremity it was almost a disappointment to me when his dear cool voice fell like a delicious draft upon my ears. But its effect upon the others was more interesting to recall. Until now the crammer had the center of the stage, but at this point Raffles usurped a place which was always his at will. People would wait for what he had to say, as these people waited now for the simplest and most natural thing in the world.

"One moment," he had begun.

"Well?" said the crammer, relieved me of his eyes at last.

"I don't want to lose any of the fun!"

"Nor must you," said the crammer, with emphasis.

"But we've left our bikes outside, and mine's a Beaston Humber," continued Raffles. "If you don't mind, we'll bring 'em in before these fellows get away on them."

And out he went without a look to see the effect of his words. I after him with a determined imitation of his self-control. But I would have given something to turn round. I believe that for one moment the shrewd instructor was taken in, but as I reached the steps I heard him asking his pupils whether any of them had seen any bicycles outside.

That moment, however, made the difference. We were in the shrubbery, Raffles with his electric torch drawn and blazing, when we heard them kicking at the pantry door, and in the drive with our bicycles before man and boys poured pell-mell down the stairs.

We rushed our machines, and the boys were for both wide shut, and I got through and swinging it home behind me in the nick of time. Even I could mount before they could reopen the gate, which Raffles held against them for half an instant with unnecessary gallantry. But he would see me in front of him, and so it fell to me to lead the way.

Now, I have said that it was a very misty night (hence the whole thing), and also that these houses were on a hill. But they were not nearly on the top of the hill, and I did what I firmly believe that almost everybody would have done in my place. Raffles, indeed, said he would have done it himself, but that was his generosity, and he was the one man who would not. What I did was to turn in the opposite direction to the other gate, where we might so easily have been cut off, and to pedal for my life up hill!

"My God!" I shouted, when I found it out.

"Can you turn in your own length?" asked Raffles, following loyally.

"Not certain."

"Then stick to it. You couldn't help it. But it's the devil of a hill!"

"And here they come!"

"Let them," said Raffles, and brandished his electric torch, our only light as yet.

A hill seems endless in the dark, for you cannot see the end, and with the patter of bare feet gaining on us, I thought this one could have no end at all. Of

course, the boys could charge up it quicker than we could pedal, but I even heard the voice of their stout instructor growing louder through the mist.

"O, to think I've let you in for this!" I groaned, my head over the handle bars, every ounce of my weight first on one foot and then on the other. I tumbled at Raffles, and in the white light of his torch he was doing it all with his ankles, exactly as though he had been riding in a gymkhana.

"It's the most sporting chase I was ever in," said Raffles.

"All my fault!"

"My dear Bunny, I wouldn't have missed it for the world!"

Nor would he forge ahead of me, though he could have done so in a moment, he who from his boyhood had done everything of the kind so much better than anybody else. No, he must ride a wheel's length behind me. I had brazened it out with the boys, but the first grown man was too many for me, and the blood ran out of my heart as though there was no Raffles at my back. Indeed, I had forgotten him. I had so longed to put this thing through myself! Even in my extremity it was almost a disappointment to me when his dear cool voice fell like a delicious draft upon my ears. But its effect upon the others was more interesting to recall. Until now the crammer had the center of the stage, but at this point Raffles usurped a place which was always his at will. People would wait for what he had to say, as these people waited now for the simplest and most natural thing in the world.

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"I wasn't thinking of it."

"Turning your torch into a truncheon?"

"My dear Bunny! A gallant lad—I hated hitting him."

"I know," I said. "The way you got us out of the house!"

"No, Bunny," said Raffles, blowing rings. "It came before you sinner, and you know it!"

"You don't mean anything I did?" said I, self-consciously, for I began to see that this was what he did mean. And now at latest, who also was to say why this story had been told with undue and inexplicable gusto? There was no other like it for me to tell: it is one of the few lamb in all these annals. But Raffles had a ruder name for it.

"It was the Apotheosis of the Bunny," said he, in a tone I never shall forget.

"I hardly knew what I was doing or saying," I said.

"The whole thing was a fluke."

"Then," said Raffles, "it was the kind of fluke I always trusted you to make when runs were wanted."

And he held out his dear old hand.

For the first 150 feet of the descent Mrs. Broadwick shoots earthward like the plunge of a cannon ball. It takes that distance for the "chute" to open. It is like a rolled umbrella when Mrs. Broadwick pulls the rope which releases the parachute and herself from the balloon which has carried her 5000 feet, but the earth seemed miles below. I felt just like I had been tied in a swing and a great giant had pulled the world from beneath me.

"Charlie—he is my husband now—was watching my flight. He had a pistol. He was to signal me by shots. One shot meant for me to cut loose from the balloon. Two shots meant that the balloon was about to turn over, and for me to steer away. Three shots, danger: five shots in succession, balloon on fire—the greatest peril we have to face.

"Only one shot was fired.

"I fell, fell like one does in a dream. Oh, how I feared to strike the earth. Then came the jerk. The 'chute' had opened. Now it was a broad platform above me. Before it was a streak of white.

"Swiftly, safely, tenderly as I could, I rolled over, and the earth seemed miles away. I swam through 5000 feet of air. Charlie ran half a mile to grab me when I landed. I fell in his arms. 'Oh, Charlie, suppose you had fallen!' he

What is the Matter with St. Louis?

by the Rev. Fr. Ziegler.

Priest Who Has Served More Than 52 Years
in the Diocese of the City, and Studied Its
Social and Economic Conditions, Writes
of Municipal and Civic Flaws.

EV. FATHER CHAS.
ZIEGLER, pastor of St.
Malachy's parish, oldest priest in the arch-
diocese of St. Louis, and a native Mis-
sourian, has given his views on "What Is
the Matter With St. Louis?" They can
be read with profit by every citizen.

Father Ziegler was born in Ste. Gene-
vieve 74 years ago. He studied at the Bar-
rons and Carondelet seminaries and en-
tered the priesthood more than 52 years
ago. His first work was at St. Patrick's;
Sixth and Biddle streets, under the much-
loved Father Wheeler.

Father Ziegler's labors through the
cholera siege are well remembered by old
St. Louisans. From St. Patrick's he went
to St. Malachy's, Ewing and Clark ave-
nues, where he has been for 38 years. He
does not believe in vacations, which he
calls "bumming trips," and has never tak-
en one in his life nor left his parish ex-
cept when rheumatism drove him to Hot
Springs for relief.

He has never seen the ocean.

On his records are the names of several
generations of families that he has bap-
tized and married. He was a close friend
of the late Archbishop Kenrick and was
chosen by that venerable metropolitan as
his theologian to the Council of Baltimore.

Clergymen count him the greatest au-
thority on ecclesiastical law and usages in
the United States.

Despite his advancing years he has main-
tained his great force of priestly character
—his mind, his voice and his activity—and
he is considered one of the closest students
of political economy in St. Louis.

He is a churchman in name, in deed and
in every moment of his life and still is a
storage battery of practical knowledge of
business elements and conditions. He has
always been a tireless reader on all topics.

A cataract has partially impaired his
eyesight in recent years, but because he
loves his church, his people and his city he
gives to the public this expression of his
views on matters of moment. It will be a
revelation to all and a guide to many.

BY THE REV. FATHER CHARLES ZIEGLER.

FOR more than 52 years I have been a Catholic priest and a resident of the city of St. Louis and have watched with interest the growth of this metropolis.

I am delighted to note that it has steadily and slowly grown, together with its magnificent churches, schools, seminaries, universities and academies, handsome residences, spacious lawns and public parks, and stands in the front ranks today of some of the great manufacturing industries of the United States; still, there are many important features in connection with this immediate vicinity which require, and must necessarily move, the economist to study out certain conditions which are very much lacking.

I have observed that a committee from each of the local organizations have been augmented into what is known as the "Million Club Population Movement."

This movement it is calculated to increase the population of the city by various and divers means, and suggestions are now being made with this end in view. However, no matter how tactful or timely the suggestions may be, the moral life of the community must be taken into consideration and education along the lines of Christian principles must be inculcated into the minds of the people to effect that which is now being sought—i. e., increased local population.

The decrease in population in many of the New England States, and, notably, in France, caused a moral inquiry, while statistics show that Germany has increased very substantially in population.

An investigation as to the infant population in certain districts of our commonwealth must of it-
self be apparent to those who understand the natural question.

I regret sincerely to note that the press is teen-
aging daily with items which convey to the younger
generation the bad example of moral and legal dis-
regard of all law—statutory and otherwise. We
have seen here, and especially in the county adjoin-
ing, an absolute hatred to the fulfillment of legal
enactments, and that gambling, racetracks and as-



All this can be easily avoided by the purchase of additional land and the construction of additional yards and bridges, thereby guaranteeing to the railroad prompt and efficient service.

When the present Eads Bridge was constructed, coal was used for fuel, and this made it as pleasant for passenger transportation.

Today, many years thereafter, according to "modern ideas," soft coal is used, and what is the result? You have a choked tunnel, almost impassable with smoke, sulphur and gas, and this bridge and tunnel is today one of the finest structures in the world. Still a blind economic policy exists, as against all motors or electricity for power, or even coke for fuel.

Referring to the free-bridge agitation now prevailing, allow me to call your attention to the Merchants' Bridge proposition. This bridge was augmented and built by our local people. Who owns

the street railway system of this city has been a menace to public life and property. For the past five or six years, during the operation of the railways by the Transit Company, hundreds of people were killed and maimed, with little recourse for our citizens. They pay no city license. Why? They take our streets, put in curves at corners almost impossible; they spread their tracks to accommodate a misfit car; they act as common carriers in name and deed, as they "jam" and "pack" people in cars worse than so much cattle. They haul freight and operate express. Why? The charters confer no such privilege.

The Transit Company, for some reason (and this reason is very apparent to a thinking man), went out of business and canceled the lease existing between the United Railways Co., owner of the property, and itself as the operating company. The United Railways Co. took over these lines of road and are at present operating same, with even an increased bonded indebtedness, and I cannot express an opinion as to the future of these railways beyond the fact that I cannot understand why a company, renting or leasing, could not successfully operate the same lines of road, even on a cheaper stock or bond basis, as against an increased issue.

While it is true the service has been somewhat better, still the fact remains that the United Railways Co. does not operate the several lines of railroad in accordance with the requirements of the charter of the "underlying companies," and while many lines of track are not operated at all, and if operated, are operated on what they call a legal operation to hold a franchise, which is a moral in-

done as between the small taxpayers and these gigantic corporations.

I have noted the financial statements of the banks and trust companies of the city and the great increase in the capitalization and surplus funds of both the banks and trust companies.

An examination of these accounts for the past 10 years by anyone who is interested will show their existing condition. The "surplus" funds of the banks, in my opinion, do not constitute a "surplus," by reason of the fact that these "surplus" funds are usually invested in securities in which the other funds of the banks are invested.

Therefore, while the item of "surplus" is carried on the books of the companies, I fail to understand how it is called "surplus" funds, when the money is invested in securities.

The banks and trust companies of St. Louis have been especially fortunate, and this is due, in my opinion, to the financial solidity of the local people.

I will have to say, however, that many financial institutions, when they require service of officers or employees, go outside of St. Louis for men to fill positions of trust rather than take advantage of local people. To my mind this shows either want of judgment of human nature by the local officers who have charge of the financial institution, or it must be that the local people are incompetent to transact the business of such a financial institution.

Still, on the other hand, these same local financial institutions seek business aid of the local community. Therefore the offices of all of these financial institutions should see to it that local men ought to be given the preference in employment.

The financial and stock markets of the country for the past few years have reached what is now known as a "frenzied" condition. This is due pri-

marily to "watered stock" and "overrated" capitalization.

Nowadays we have every little "hog hollow" of a mine or every "25 feet" of a city lot incorporated into a company, and this company then issues its stock and bonds, and I regret to say, in many instances, far in excess of the real value of same.

Some one of the company will purchase an asset,

immediately sell or convey same to the organization at possibly a heavily increased price, and the stockholders, by resolution, purchase same and issue the stock accordingly. It is not of infrequent occurrence that the earning capacity of these companies is such that they are unable to pay the much-promised interest rates to stock investors.

By reason of this inflated value the stock companies fail to meet their obligation, and the company of itself must go under and the stockholders lose, possibly, their investment; the holders of the bonds get only what is left.

People who attempt to invest money in stocks and bonds ought to be well versed in the corporation in which they seek such investment, and, to my mind, no man on earth should invest any money in any corporation unless he is connected with it, or has the time and keeps posted in affairs of the company, because by investing otherwise it stands to reason that the investor parts with his money and hands it over to a committee or someone else to hold or keep for him, with the hope that it may increase in value.

This is also true as to bonds, and people who purchase bonds ought to be thoroughly familiar with the nature of the bonds and property securing the bond, and understand fully the financial condition of the company issuing same. Care must be exercised, especially in this class of securities, and investors should ascertain all such information before purchasing. Otherwise there is a broad and dangerous avenue for loss.

These frenzied financiers of today and "get-rich-quick" propositions are being sought for by people who are anxious to deal in securities, and the man at the helm of all "fake" institutions has agencies, both by advertising and personal solicitation, to ensnare the weak and innocent investor.

The individual of today is almost reduced to a minimum, and in each State we have companies organized under various laws, and by reason of the statutes prevalent in several of the States the liabilities of stockholders are reduced to the actual payment of their holdings.

It is, therefore, clearly apparent that unless the State departments carefully examine every feature of corporations doing business within the limits of the State, there is a possibility that such indifference may result injuriously to all concerned.

Companies, if properly organized and property managed, ought to and can be successful; but the directors and stockholders are, unfortunately, men of means, and are frequently too busy to give the

fringement on the rights of the citizens of St. Louis.

The Laclede Gaslight Co. of this city has always had a monopoly, and this monopoly has been augmented by the taking over and the amalgamation into a lighting trust of all of the electric lighting plants, as well as the gas company's plants of the city, and today the people of this city have no recourse along these lines. We have no competition in this field, and where no competition exists the result is understood.

The gas company is permitted to tear up streets, alleys and avenues, as are the street railways, for blocks, and, if an individual would even attempt to do what these companies physically do, the individual, without ceremony, would be hustled off before some police magistrate.

Where is the executive administration of our city?

All stock companies should be taxed, under the general taxation laws of the State, on the taxation basis of the value of stock and the total issue of their bonds. If this were done legally and properly, the city and the State would receive in return that to which they are ordinarily entitled.

But, if you will glance over the tax list of both the gas company and the street railway companies of this city and other corporations owning stocks and bonds and examine into the taxation list care-

fully, you will see that a great injustice is being

marily to "watered stock" and "overrated" capitalization.

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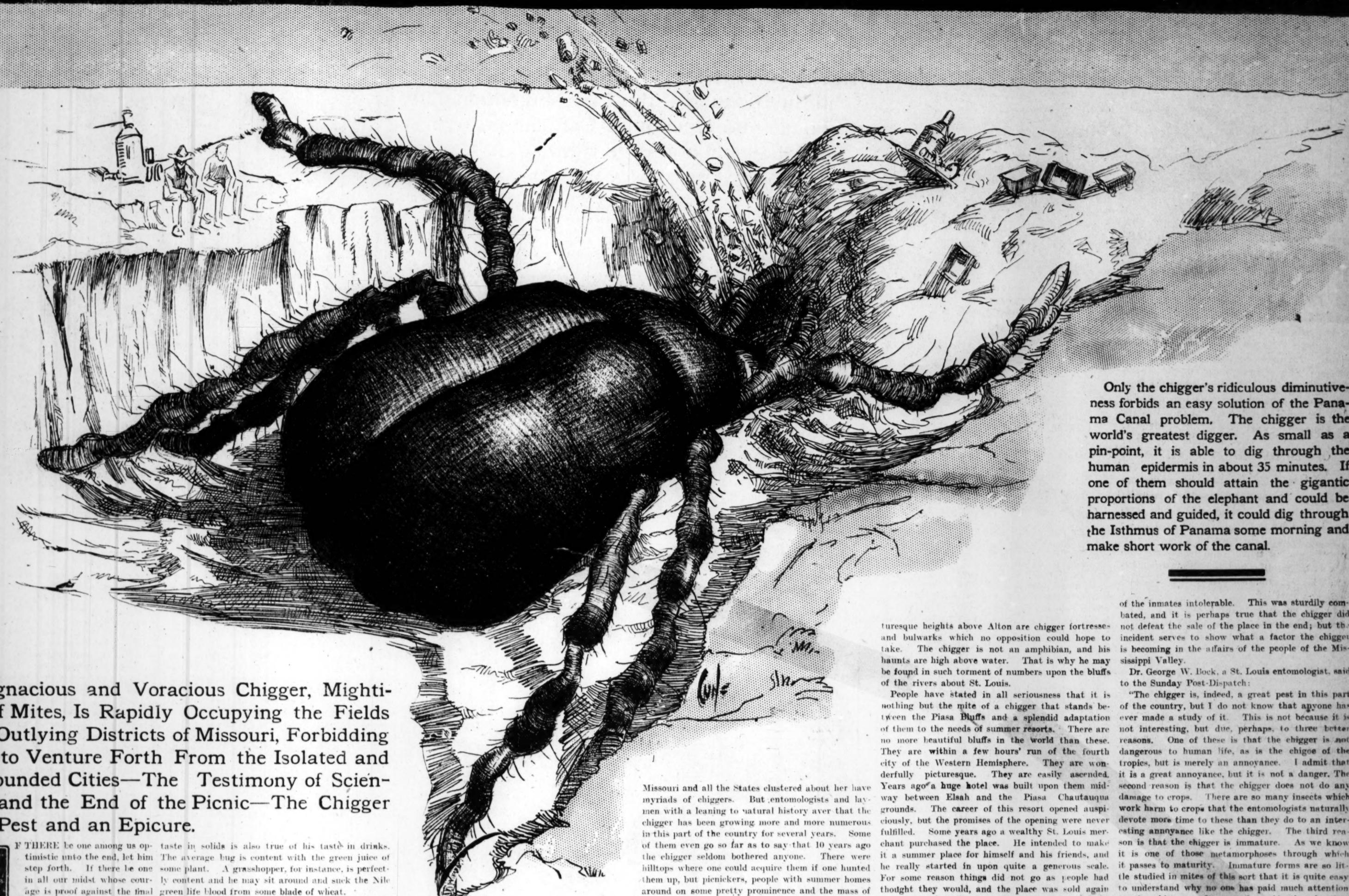
meetings and propositions the attention which they demand, or which the individual would give under similar circumstances.

The stock and bond markets of this country and every city of the Union, are controlled by trusts between stock brokers, who purchase from each

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

Page Three

MISSOURI INVADED BY MILLIONS OF A PESKY LITTLE BUG.



The Pugnacious and Voracious Chigger, Mightiest of Mites, Is Rapidly Occupying the Fields and Outlying Districts of Missouri, Forbidding Any to Venture Forth From the Isolated and Surrounded Cities—The Testimony of Scientists and the End of the Picnic—The Chigger as a Pest and an Epicure.



FTHERE be one among us optimistic unto the end, let him step forth. If there be one in all our midst whose courage is proof against the final blow, let him give just one faint shout of defiance! Woe upon us!—the rest of us! Listen: The chigger gets

every day more numerous and more voracious in the country around St. Louis! Scientists affirm it. In fact, there is an invasion of chiggers.

Man is the most optimistic of the brutes. It is his nature to cheer up in the face of the most appalling odds. He is the last member of the animal kingdom to give up. But what's the use? Think of life without any more picnics; without any more trips to the country; without any more romps over the field and the hills; without any more Sunday excursions for flowers and berries and nuts and the precious fruits of the wood. Think of wandering around and around just inside the city limits, fearing to step over the line. That is what we are coming to. The chigger is quietly taking possession of all the pastoral places. It holds the bucolic life in the hollow of its hand. It tempts us in.

This isn't Greek to any St. Louisian. It isn't in the least ambiguous. We all know the chigger and the chigger's penetrative proclivity. We all know the tip of this pestiferous visitation. We all know how the chigger, infinitesimal, red as a cranberry, fierce as a bulldog and spry as a flea, awaits us in every summer field and crevices upon every hill. We all know how this minute mite commits harakiri just to wet the tip of his nose in human blood. We all know when we have them, and we all know there isn't anything to do but grin and bear it.

We are an unemotional race and mostly imperturbable, but the most apathetic among us will jump and squirm in the face of the bald but terrible announcement that the chigger is increasing.

Leptus Irritans, the so-called chigger, is the greatest digger in the world. It is about as big as the point of a needle, and he can bore through the human epidermis in about 35 minutes. If one of his kind should happen to grow as large as an elephant, and we could harness and guide him, he could dig the Panama Canal for us in one trip across the Isthmus.

As red-beds are the greatest of men, so are they also of bugs. There are millions of black bugs and billions of brown, green and blue bugs; but the red chigger is the bug of them all. Like Caesar, whose greatness was traced to the meat he did feed upon, the chigger is the great-bash-bazouk of the insect world because, where a potato bug subsists upon potato vine, a cinch bug upon wheat, and so on down the line, each bug to his plant, the chigger will have nothing but human flesh. He is an epicure of the most extreme type, and what is true of his

taste in solids is also true of his taste in drinks. The average bug is content with the green juice of some plant. A grasshopper, for instance, is perfectly content and he may sit around and suck the Nile green life blood from some blade of wheat.

A chigger stoops to no such easy content. He drinks only human blood, and so highly does he prize it and so dearly loves it that to get it he gives his life. No chigger returns whence he came. He bores into the flesh, drinks the deadly but delicious potion, and dies content. He never dies anything else but his heroic death. Other bugs, browsing around upon any weed that lifts its head, encounter Paris green and all the other deadly snare set for bugs; but the chigger feeds only upon a form of life which is not sprinkled with Paris green, and thus

escapes any such ignominious end as that of falling from a potato vine or a tomato plant clutching the throat and feebly crying for water.

So much for the personal side of *Leptus Irritans*. A bug is only a bug, but it is meet that we should appreciate the bug of bugs.

St. Louis is the hub of the chigger universe. There is no other place in the world to compare with it.

Missouri and all the States clustered about her have myriads of chiggers. But entomologists and laymen with a leaning to natural history know that the chigger has been growing more and more numerous in this part of the country for several years. Some of them even go so far as to say that 10 years ago the chigger seldom bothered anyone. There were hilltops where one could acquire them if one hunted them up, but picnickers, people with summer homes around on some pretty prominence and the mass of people who run about in the country on Sunday were never tormented by chiggers as now. Just why they should increase is a question; but the proofs of their exceptional fecundity are overwhelming. Ask anyone that has been out in the country this summer.

For all his dissemination through hills and dales alike, the chigger still has his strongholds. They are numerous around St. Louis. Out on the bluffs of the Meramec, down on the river bluffs below Jefferson Barracks and up along the Mississippi's pict-

uresque heights above Alton are chigger fortresses and bulwarks which no opposition could hope to take. The chigger is not an amphibian, and his haunts are high above water. That is why he may be found in such torment of numbers upon the bluffs of the rivers about St. Louis.

People have stated in all seriousness that it is nothing but the mite of a chigger that stands between the Piasa Bluffs and a splendid adaptation of them to the needs of summer resorts. There are no more beautiful bluffs in the world than these. They are within a few hours' run of the fourth city of the Western Hemisphere. They are wonderfully picturesque. They are easily ascended. Years ago a huge hotel was built upon them midway between Elsah and the Piasa Chautauqua grounds. The career of this resort opened auspiciously, but the promises of the opening were never fulfilled. Some years ago a wealthy St. Louis merchant purchased the place. He intended to make it a summer place for himself and his friends, and he really started in upon quite a generous scale. For some reason things did not go as people had thought they would, and the place was sold again last year. It has always been a mystery along the river why a place so beautifully located should have succeeded.

There were whispers—chiggers!

A few years ago there was a movement in Illinois to purchase a fine place on the Piasa Bluffs and make it a State home for epileptics. The movement failed, but not until it had stirred up as singular a contention as ever men made. People opposed the purchase of the place for such purpose upon the claim that chiggers would make the lives

of the inmates intolerable. This was stoutly combat, and it is perhaps true that the chigger did not defeat the sale of the place in the end; but the incident serves to show what a factor the chigger is becoming in the affairs of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. George W. Bock, a St. Louis entomologist, said to the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

"The chigger is, indeed, a great pest in this part of the country, but I do not know that anyone has ever made a study of it. This is not because it is not interesting, but due, perhaps, to three better reasons. One of these is that the chigger is not dangerous to human life, as is the chigoe of the tropics, but is merely an annoyance. I admit that it is a great annoyance, but it is not a danger. The second reason is that the chigger does not do any damage to crops. There are so many insects which work harm to crops that the entomologists naturally devote more time to these than they do to an interesting annoyance like the chigger. The third reason is that the chigger is immature. As we know it is one of those metamorphoses through which it passes to maturity. Immature forms are so little studied in mites of this sort that it is quite easy to understand why no one has paid much attention to the chigger. It must be said, though, that while the entomologists have not studied the chigger, the chiggers have closely examined the entomologists. We all get them, and we all

have succeeded.

The only simple defense against them is to bathe the skin with coal oil before going into the country. The chigger will not attach himself to anything with coal oil on it. We naturally don't take this precaution because we would almost as soon have the chiggers as go about smelling of coal oil."

What's the Matter With St. Louis?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE

other with the view of manipulating the markets as may best suit their convenience and desires.

This manipulation is indulged in, I regret to say, by many of our prominent people. It is a disregard of every moral principle and every moral obligation, and men who manipulate the stock markets for gain and profit, as against honesty of purpose and of conscientious intent, is, to my mind, as guilty as the "hold-up" or "stick-up" man on the public thoroughfare.

This stock market and stock exchange are controlled by "cliques," and I have observed from the press dispatches that a seat in the New York exchange sold during the present week at a price approximately \$80,000.

It can, therefore, be seen that there are but few who can purchase a "seat" or membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

The young men of today do not seek a classical education, but are carried away with surface prophecies—namely, athletics, baseball and kindred societies—and these young men, while "pert and smart" in a way, will never achieve success in the business world, because the formation of character, of all business principles and ethics must be along the lines of hard work, constant study and perseverance in detail and the performance of every duty, and no matter in which station of life the young man may be placed he should fulfill the duties of that position in an honest, capable and faithful manner.

He should attempt by every means possible to advance his mind in a clear, conscientious, Christian and moral way. And he can do this and still have sufficient time for recreation. But to hold athletics, secret societies, gambling, rat-horse racing and hanging around street corners and saloons para-

mount to an education of mind and moral principles must work havoc in his soul and well-being.

The young man of today should keep away from politics and keep away from associations which might lead from the strict and golden path of virtue and moral principles.

He can only do this by hard work, conscientious study, love of home and of his immediate society. He must shun gambling, either in the general stock markets or on the racetrack and elsewhere. He must forego all elements incident to or connected with the saloons, clubs and kindred places.

The business man must, as a business man or financier, give good example to his employees, both in the upbuilding of his institution and have civic pride in his locality and be faithful in all his duties and obligations, and he must not give examples of "suicide" or "defalcation" to his employees or to the community.

If a business man should be on the board of directors or a stockholder of any company, he is bound by the very nature of his trust to use every effort to perform his duties and obligations honestly and conscientiously to such company by way of moral principle and example to the community.

Failing in this, the young generation of today must of itself follow in the footsteps of the old man of yesterday.

What is the shortest bill ever presented to a Parliament? Sir George Turner, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, claims to be the holder of that record. When Premier of Victoria he introduced a bill of one clause and five words: "No person shall smoke opium." But apparently it is just as difficult to pass short bills as long ones, for Sir George admits that his condemned attempts to legislate on opium evil out of existence did not reach the dignity of an act of Parliament.

S. LOUISANS who marveled at the wonderful "marble" pictures of Alma Tadema in the British Art Section at the World's Fair last year will read with interest the remarkable story of the painter's career.

In the far away '40s the doctors of Dromp, in Holland, were shaking their heads gravely and shaking their reputations on the verdict that young Laurens Tadema could not possibly live to see 20; and yet, such is the irony of life, a good generation after the last of the gloomy medics was put underground, the doomed patient is carrying an almost youthful vigor through his seventieth year.

Not that the Friesland boy ever felt a moment's alarm at the gloomy prophecies of his doctors; he meant to live and to be a great artist, and as evidence of his earnestness he began to draw at an age when most children are being promoted to their first doll. His parents had set their heart on making a lawyer of him so that he might, if he survived, step into his father's comfortable legal shoes; and their insistence nearly succeeded in bringing the doctors' gloomy prophecies to pass, for he says: "My constitution could not stand the strains of perpetual warfare between my own inclination and the desire to do what was best. In short, I gradually became so ill that my life was despaired of."

If he ever had any doubt about the career for which Nature had designed him they were dissipated by a portrait which he painted of himself at 15. "I have a lively recollection," he says, "of the compliment paid me by the small boys of the town, when I saluted forth from home with the picture under my arm to obtain the opinion of an artist in the town. They ran after me, crying, 'Look! He is carrying himself under his arm!'"

Never was a budding painter more full of zest for his work than this Dutch boy, who was destined to win a title in a strange land and fame the whole world over. Even in his schooldays he was so anxious

to spend every possible moment with his palette and brushes that he used to get his mother to wake him early by the primitive expedient of jerking a string attached to his big toe, and to "keep 'cave' at the window to tell him when the schoolmaster was in sight, so that he might put away his brushes and race him to the school. Such zeal as this deserved a better reward than was his at the beginning of his career, for he was unable to gain admission to any of the native schools of art, and was at last compelled to migrate to Antwerp—a 36 hours' journey by boat and post cart—where he began to study at the Royal Academy under Baron Wappers.

This was in 1852, when he was a youth of 16, and at Antwerp he remained, studying his art under such famous masters as Wappers and Dr. Kuyter for 13 years, until his fame as a painter had traveled far beyond Belgium, or even his native Holland. His first great picture, exhibited at Antwerp in 1861, was "The Education of Clovis' Children," a canvas which was purchased for a lottery and won by no less a personage than the King of the Belgians, who gave it a place of honor in his palace at Brussels. A few years ago he sent it to London for sale, when it passed into the hands of Sir John Pender, another of his Antwerp pictures, "Fredegonde and Pretextatus," was bought for the Brussels Triennial Art Lottery. Its lucky winner sold the canvas for \$250—but its price at the second sale surpassed all expectations. Goupil bought the picture for \$2500 and sold it again for \$3000. Tadema's artistic fortune, was now made, and he was inundated by commissions. Gambart, a picture dealer, was so charmed by his "Chess Players" that he forthwith gave him an order for 24 paintings, and followed it by a commission for 32 more.

In 1870, after some time spent in Brussels, Sir Lawrence, as he was to become in later years, came to England, and says he, "I have never regretted the step." He had already, in the previous year,

exhibited his "Pyrrhic Dance" at the Academy, and from this time his brilliant career is too familiar to all who love art to need recital. Never was artist more industrious or conscientious. Many a morning he is at work in his studio in St. John's Wood at 4 o'clock, "painting away as for dear life." But then, as he confesses, his work is also his recreation. So exacting a taskmaster is he that he has destroyed scores of his pictures which failed to satisfy his taste, often after spending long months on a single canvas.

Speaking of his method of work some time ago, when asked if, when he got the story or incident in his brain, he painted it, Sir Lawrence said: "No, Leighton worked like that. I would sometimes, when I asked him my advice, suggest the moving of a figure, to help the composition of the picture. But no; he would say, smiling, 'I cannot change it now.' He made his rough sketches, and when they were finished he stuck to them. I work differently; I alter as I go; as the thought comes, the picture shapes; new ideas, new position, new expressions, new everything."

Sir Lawrence, as the world knows, lives in one of the most beautiful homes in England, a wonder house of marble columns and tessellated floors; of rich velvet and silk hangings; of solid brass staircase and quaintly designed tables and seats—a perfect treasure house of all that is artistic. And in this house are three studios—one for himself and two others for his wife and daughter, whose enthusiasm for art is no whit less than his own.

There is now direct telegraphic communication between Liverpool and Teheran in Persia. The stretch of line in question is by far the longest in the world to be worked by a single transmission, 4000 miles of space being covered by a single operation of direct automatic Wheatstone working.

Alma Tadema—His Wonderful Story.

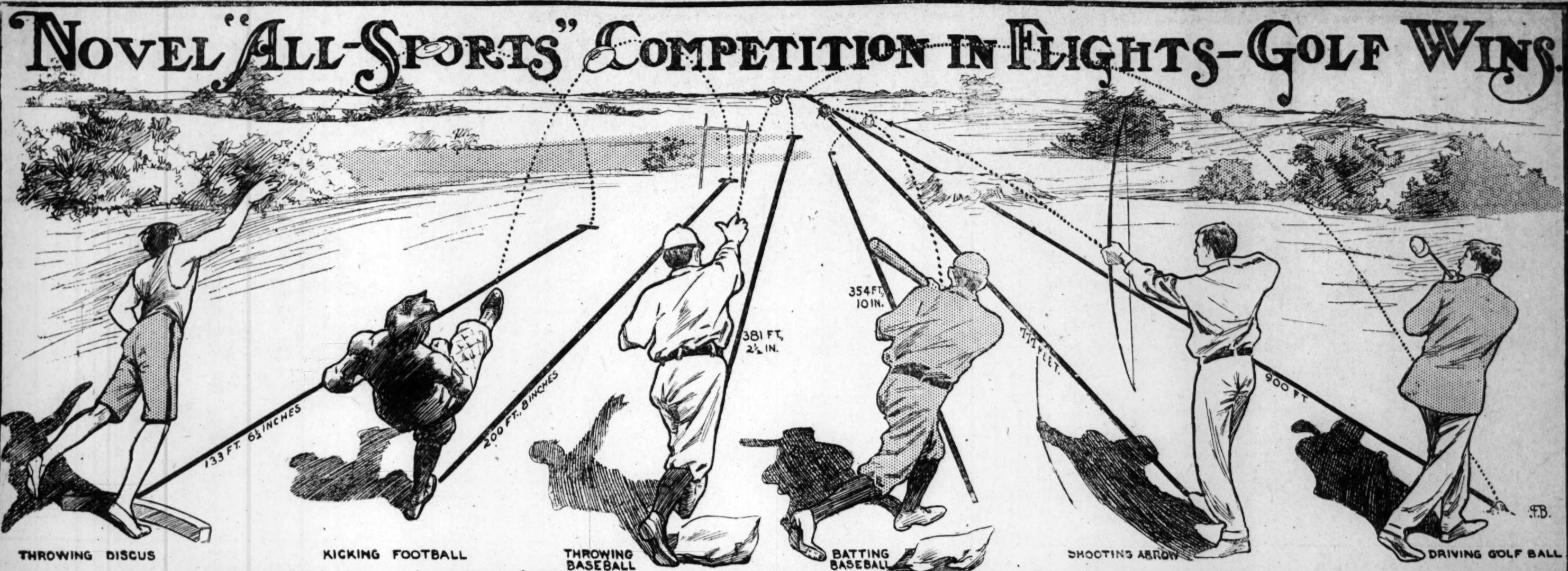
to spend every possible moment with his palette

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LONDON'S NEW THEORY OF DISEASE-PRODUCING BACTERIA

NEW theory regarding the work of disease-producing bacteria has come out of London bacteriological laboratories. It is that the bacillus-destroying white blood corpuscles does not do its work unless an "opsonin" is present in the blood to impel it.

When Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus he opened the frontiers of a new domain of science, bacteriology. Since then the explorers in that country have been many and many have left their bones in it.

But the knowledge others have brought back has been of immediate practical benefit to the human race. Microbes on their discovery were at first regarded as the actual cause of the disease they were associated with; but later on it was found that the diseases depended on chemical bodies which the microbes produce. Just as a collection of human beings in a town produce a certain amount of refuse, so a collection of microbes in the body produce poisons which, when absorbed, cause diseases.

Before this idea of their action was recognized, microbes were looked upon as the actual physical cause of disease, and scientists endeavored to find out how the body tried to protect itself against their attacks. It was then that Metchnikoff, a great Continental pathologist, found out that the white corpuscles of the blood were largely occupied in swallowing up the microbes that are continually gaining access to the tissues of the body. This process he called phagocytosis. It seems scarcely necessary to explain in these days of popular scientific textbooks that the blood consists of a fluid in which float a large number of red cells and a smaller number of white cells. Later on it was found that in most of the acute inflammations due to microbes, such as pneumonia and appendicitis, the number of white cells in the blood increased very much indeed, and it was thought that this increase showed that

the body was trying to protect itself against invasion by reinforcing its fighting armies of white corpuscles.

Now here comes the great advance which has been recently made in the discovery of opsonins. This new word is derived from a Greek word which means to make tasty, and that is exactly what opsonins do. They are, as it were, a sauce which is spread over the microbes and makes them tasty for the white corpuscles to swallow. This is not romancing; it is the sheer unvarnished fact of nature's marvelous workings in the bodies we think so little of. Think of it! The great Master Chef preparing Tubercle à la Opsonin for our fastidious white corpuscles!

It must be understood that nature has provided opsonins not only against the tubercle bacillus, but, so far as we know, against every microbe which attacks the human body. For instance, there is an opsonin against the microbe which causes pneumonia, and this disease affords one of the prettiest demonstrations of the new discovery.

Pneumonia is a disease in which a well-marked crisis occurs—a definite fall in the temperature and the pulse rate, accompanied by a great amelioration of the patient's symptoms. It occurs quite suddenly, and generally lasts a few hours only; now it has been shown that as soon as the crisis occurs the amount of anti-pneumonia opsonin in the blood increases enormously, so that we think that the crisis is due to the redevelopment of the opsonins.

Rarely, if ever, in the history of medicine has any fundamental change been the outcome of one individual's work. Simpson, Lister, Koch were all pioneers; in this instance the threads running through many different investigations have been knitted into one strong useful cord by one man.

The work is going on in dusty London laboratories, and it was thought that this increase showed that

Some Surprising Facts About Missiles Propelled by Human Strength

—The Archer at Long Range—The Heretic Discovery as to the Thrown and Batted Balls—Poor Lo's Chance to Kill Something to Eat Out of a Circus Parade 700 Feet Distant.

NOTHING else propelled by human force goes as far as the golf ball. The golfer has driven his ball 900 feet. His nearest rival in long-distance propulsion is the archer, who has shot his arrow 777 feet. The baseball thrower follows with 381 feet 6 1/2 inches. The baseball batter is fourth with 200 feet and 8 inches, the 16-pound hammer thrower sixth, with 187 feet, and the discus thrower seventh, with 133 feet 6 1/2 inches.

Notwithstanding that the golf ball excels among all things driven by human strength, its feats are less surprising than those of some of the other missiles. The golfer swings upon the golf ball with his driver in a most advantageous manner, and the ball lends itself to long drives with its wonderful resilience.

But think of an arrow flying 777 feet from a bow! That is rather startling, isn't it? Doubtless our notions of the range of a bow have not been anything like justice to that picturesque old weapon. It is natural to associate them with close fighting. The most of us would have considered ourselves pretty safe at 500 feet from the best archer that ever drew bow. It seems incredible that Robin Hood or Ivanhoe, or even sure-shot William Tell, could have plucked a watermelon as big as a balloon at 700 feet, or about the distance from Chestnut street up to Olive, or Broadway. The Indians were wont to boast some past masters with the bow, but we would laugh at the idea of them living on all they would

kill if they stood at Broadway and Chestnut and tried to kill something out of a circus parade passing across Broadway or Olive. Yet the arrow has been fired from a bow a distance of 777 feet. Come, let's all wake up and go to breakfast.

Then there is another puzzler—the thrown ball. Imagine a batted ball taking its hat off to a thrown ball. The figures exhibit a laughable chasm between them—some 27 feet. Many fine traditions must fall into that chasm. Just think of the home runs we have seen that went up and out and far away into the clouds. Think how contemptuously we would sit upon anyone parlous enough to suggest that any living man could throw a ball half as far as we saw. Broughton knock it one day, or, perchance, a third as far as we knocked it ourselves once or twice when we were young! Why, that would be idiocy. No imbecile even would be crazy enough to say that.

Or, yes, but the records show surprising things about thrown and batted balls. The batted ball is a cheap skyrocket compared to the magnificent flight of a ball hurled by a good arm. Think of a difference of some 27 feet. Oh! Water! Thanks.

That is something of a puzzler about the football, too. Who would imagine that one of those long-haired sadiators (coined for the occasion as the opposite of gladiators) could kick a football 200 feet? Then, who among the most imaginative of us would ever guess that, having traveled 200 feet since leaving the sadiator's toe, the pigskin would continue sailing through space until it achieved the magnificent and final distance of 200 feet and 8 inches? There are some things which overtax all credibility. That additional eight inches is one of them.

SOME AMAZING DEEDS OF DARING BY WOMEN SPIES

RUSSIAN history during the last 20 or 30 years would not have been what it has been if there had been no Vera Sussulitch, of whom nothing is heard in these days. When the famous Gen. Trepoff was only at the beginning of his career she was his invaluable assistant.

Trepoff was the detested enemy of the Nihilist, and he was very anxious to obtain inside information as to their doing and plans. Suddenly, one day in 1878, he was fired at whilst driving through the streets of St. Petersburg by no other than Vera Sussulitch. She was at once seized by the soldiers, and was charged with the attempted murder of Trepoff, being tried in the ordinary manner; but, to the amazement of the public, she was acquitted!

On her release the Nihilists gathered about her, desiring to agitate such a friend of the people to their closest acquaintance. In this way she was admitted to all their private circles and was made acquainted with their secrets. These she at once communicated to the Russian Government. The truth was that the whole business, including the attempt on his life, was faked by Trepoff himself, and it was simply a clever ruse to get from the Nihilists what could not be got in any other way. Thereafter Vera Sussulitch played the part of Government spy on innumerable occasions.

There succeeded her as the Czar's chief spy one Emma Bellomo, who became the Countess Della Torre. She was a woman of great mental ability and boundless ambition, and when her husband died she offered her services as special agent to the Czar, and soon became indispensable to the Russian Court. Whenever a document had to be secured she secured it, and she allowed nothing, not even a life, to stand in her way. By one remarkable and dramatic coup early in her career she obtained the unbounded con-

FANCY FEATS OF ST. LOUIS SWIMMERS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA

ALTHOUGH not so well favored as Chicago and other lake cities in regard to facilities for developing a marked ability in water sports, St. Louis has been known for many years as a home of good swimmers.

Even earlier than 1880, when John C. Meyers, Carl Schraubstädter, Jack Whitemore and others trained in the river at night and attained sufficient skill to compete with success at the national tournaments at Milwaukee and Cincinnati, the Mound City had

boasted some pretty fair water athletes.

Within the last five years, or more, the style of swimmer developed locally has changed. Formerly, before the days of well-equipped natatoriums and athletic clubs, all swimmers were of the rugged, long-distance type developed on the river. Now it is the speed swimmer and diver who are winning honors for St. Louis in the aquatic line.

Last summer during the Olympic swimming championships at the World's Fair this distinction was

especially in evidence. Dr. A. E. Sheldon, a pupil of the St. Louis natatoriums, won the Lewald Cup for fancy diving in competition open to the world.

Dr. Sheldon is not a strong swimmer, but his tall, slender physique is particularly suited to work on the springboards. He is at present training for the national championship to be held in September in the East.

Other local athletes who share honors with Dr. Sheldon in the art of fancy diving are Louis Dozier and Safford Delano, two Smith Academy boys who are almost daily visitors to the natatoriums.

Neither of them is quite as versatile or as daring as Dr. Sheldon, but they are many years younger and are developing rapidly. Both are skillful in the backward and forward somersaults, while Dozier is unusually good at what is called the "swan dive."

Sheldon's style is by far the most finished of any local diver. He does the forward and backward

"gainer"—that is, springing straight up from the board with the body rigid and making a complete

revolution in the air—with scarcely a splash. He also performs the difficult "corkscrew" dive and the

neatness.

The Missouri Athletic Club has developed a number of distance plungers since its organization,

though this style of diving is too dangerous to be

come very popular.

Newman Samuel is probably the best of the local diver. He does the forward and backward

plungers. He has, in frequent trials, made close one leap. Eddie Lee and Bob Laughlin are others who have made good records in the distance plunge.

High diving from springboards is also indulged in by local swimmers. Al Nasse, Eddie Lee and

Amadee Reyburn have done the best work in this style.

This method of diving is not very common. In fact, it was introduced in St. Louis when the Mis-

souri Athletic Club first put the event on the pro-

gram of one of its aquatic meets. The divers "take

off" from a springboard and endeavor to clear a

rope suspended at a fixed height across the pool.

As the rope is gradually raised it becomes more

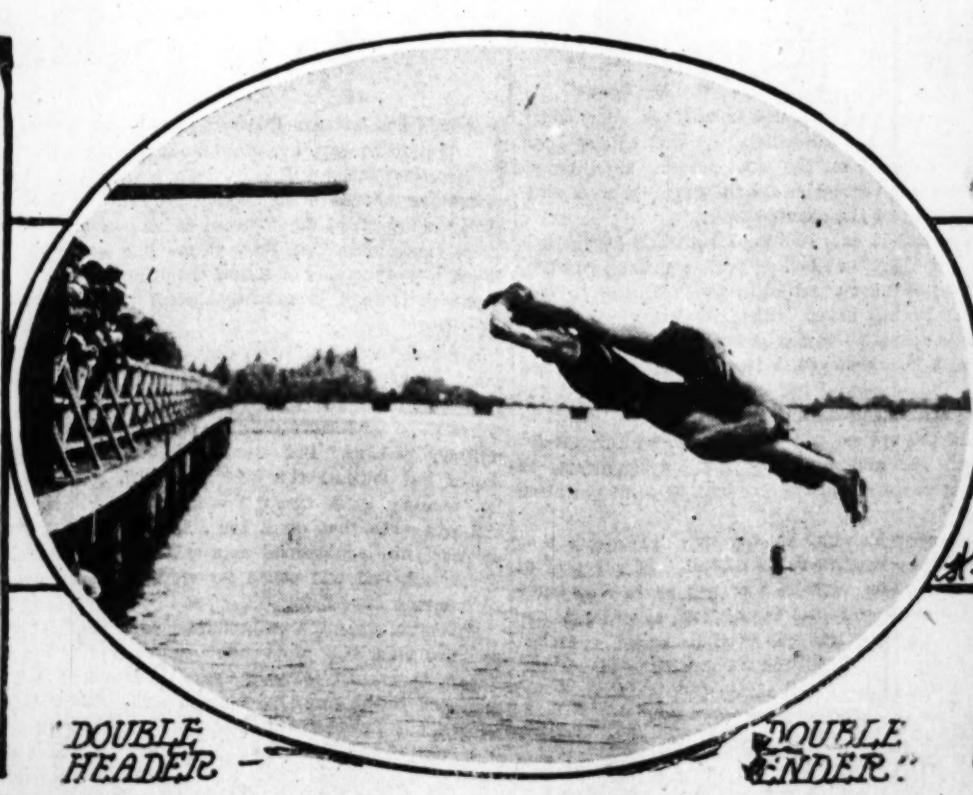
difficult to make a clean spring and at the same

time keep the body in the proper and safe position

for striking the water.



SOMERSAULT BACKWARDS



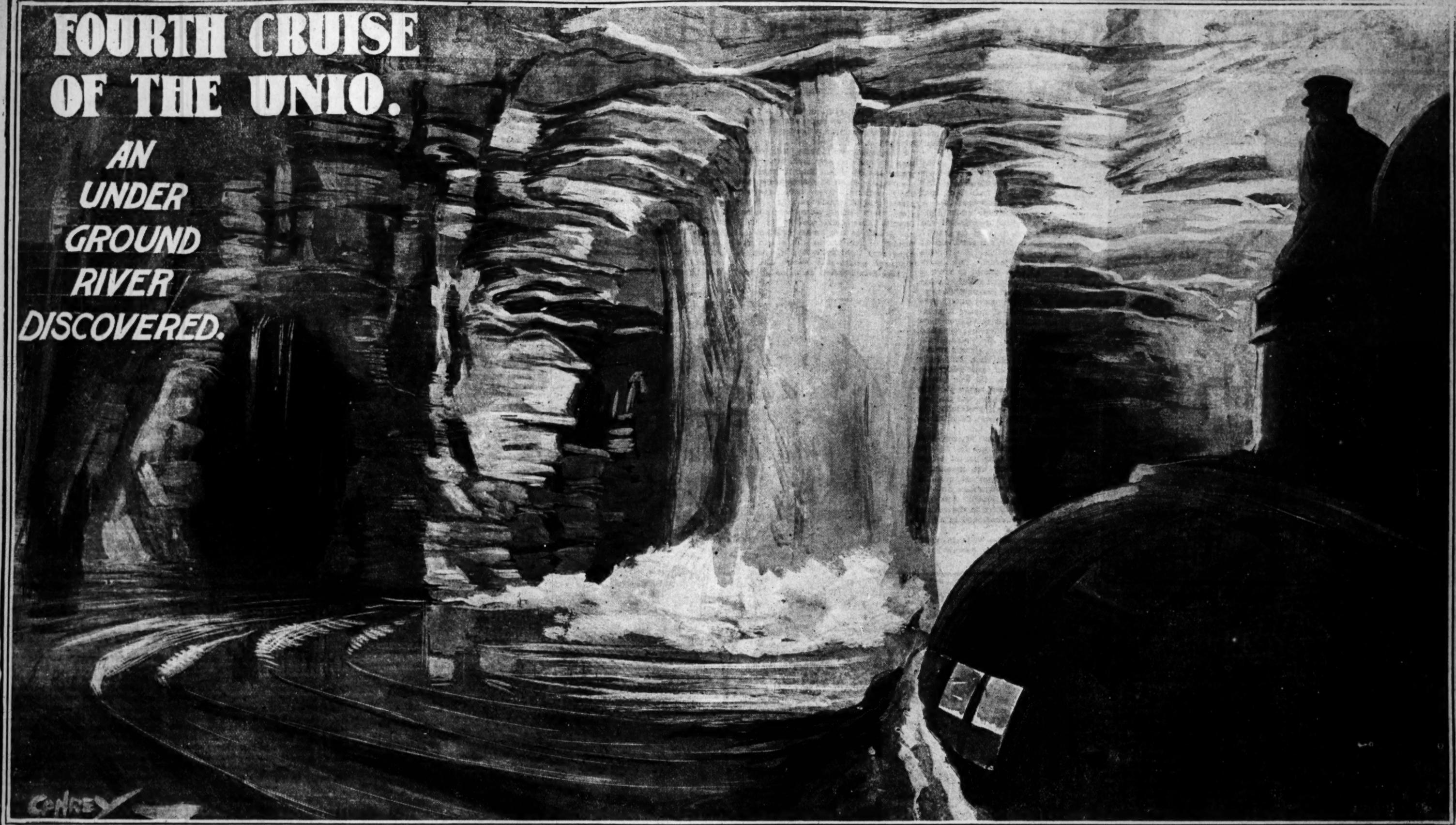
DOUBLE HEADER - DOUBLE ENDER



HIGH DIVE, BODY TURNING IN MID AIR

FOURTH CRUISE OF THE UNIO.

AN
UNDER
GROUND
RIVER
DISCOVERED.



CONNEY

HE fourth cruise of the submarine Unio was easily the most remarkable adventure in which we have engaged. I found upon my desk last Thursday week a letter addressed to the "Submarine Boat Unio, care the Sunday Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo." Opening it, I

found the following:

ST. GENEVIEVE, Mo., July 26.

Gentlemen: I have followed with deep interest the fascinating career of the submarine boat, Unio, and I wish to make a proposition to you. Briefly, I will say: I am a geologist by inclination, though I do not follow the science professionally. I have lived here at St. Genevieve through the last 15 summers, coming here in June and remaining until the last of August. Of course, I have gone geologizing in the hills hereabout a great deal. From time to time I have observed a number of queer sinks or faults in the earth back on the hills. They puzzled me at first, and I could hardly account for their occurrence; but of late years I have been making a study of them. They range from fifty to more than a hundred feet deep and hang as great bowls in the earth, some of them measuring as much as 300 feet across the top. I have finally discovered that they appear in a chain reaching back from the river and extending far out into the State—how far I do not know, but I have followed them 20 miles, and have been told by residents of this part of the State that they occur back in the interior as much as 100 miles from the river. My inquiries concerning them a month ago led to a strange discovery. A farmer named Simpson came here to see me. He said that a week before the bottom had dropped out of a sink hole upon his farm and that he had been compelled to fence the place in to keep his stock from falling into it. He had tossed stones into the place and heard no sound of their striking water or bottom of any sort. I ascertained by inquiry and investigation that this sink is one of that great chain of similar terrestrial phenomena which I have been studying. Now, I have arrived at a conclusion: I believe this chain of sinks marks the course of a not inconsiderable subterranean river. If I am correct in this theory, this river empties into the Mississippi four miles above St. Genevieve. I have inquired of pilots, rivermen and fishermen, and am informed that there is a big spring in the river at just the point where I locate, in theory, the mouth of this unknown river which flows under the State of Missouri. I am so confident of my geological diagnosis of this puzzling case that I suggest an exploration of this river by the Unio. Hoping to hear from you, I beg to remain, very truly,

W. D. DENSMORE.

Here, indeed, was an opportunity. Prof. Nipher was away, taking his vacation. Mr. Hurter was down in Arizona hunting the sidewinder. Would I attempt it without them? I resolved that I would. I dispatched at once two messages. One was to Densmore, asking him to meet us at the

Ste. Genevieve wharf the following Monday afternoon. The other was to W. F. Sappington of Alton, Ill., a geologist friend of mine. It would have been a sad omission to have made such a trip without a strong geological staff.

THE Unio left its moorings at the foot of Angelica street at 7 o'clock last Monday morning. There were but four of us aboard—Sappington, the engineer, the cook and myself. I had hoped to add Prof. Gustav Hambach, the eminent geologist of Washington University, to our party, but the Professor is on his annual pilgrimage to the great fossil beds of the Wind and Green rivers, in Wyoming.

We made the run to Ste. Genevieve on the surface of the water. Densmore awaited us, and we took him aboard. He proved to be a gruff, sinewy gentleman of some forty-one or two years—smooth-shaven, active, well read, an enthusiastic amateur in natural science, and having one whole cockle of his heart reserved for adventure.

We ran up stream on the surface to a point opposite a certain big cedar on the white bluffs. "The spring is just opposite that cedar," said Densmore. "I see it," said Sappington, pointing ahead. We looked, and, sure enough, could easily observe the upward movement of the water, which acted as if some force continually hoisted it. The Unio was pointed down, the propellers caught their swift, strong blades in the water and we slid easily and quickly below the surface. Sappington and Densmore steadied themselves and had just a moment of suspense, as any man will, however brave, when first experiencing the peculiar sensation of going down in a submarine boat. I have often thought that submerging has its psychological moment, just as ballooning has. Everyone that has gone up in a balloon knows that the terrible moment is that instant in which the balloon is cut loose and the ground seems to drop away. The chronological counterpart of that moment is found in submerging, and it is just when the water rushes up to meet and engulf the boat.

The Mississippi is much muddier down near Ste. Genevieve than it is above the mouth of the Missouri, where we have done the most of our exploring. We maneuvered for half an hour before we got the lay of the land. What we found was this: The submarine river does not flow directly into the Mississippi, as surface tributaries do, but half rises out of the bed of the larger river in the manner of a great spring. The buoyant force of the water in this spring is of such strength that the Unio would not drop into it of her own weight, but had to be pointed into it and driven ahead gently with the propellers. Getting into the mouth of the lesser river, we found it surprisingly large, being almost 200 feet wide, with the upper lip as thick as 40 feet. Once into it, we increased the power and drove the boat ahead at greater speed. Of course, the bottom of any river is dark. A professional diver will tell you that one cannot see under water at a greater depth than 15 feet. This is true, but it does not, of course, apply to those scientific means of lighting the way which have been from the beginning a fea-

Another Imaginary Cruise by the St. Louis Submarine Boat—What a Geologist Discovered Near Ste. Genevieve, Mo.—The Wonderful Subterranean River—“Back Her!”—Beautiful Unio Lake and the Open Door Out Through the Great Meramec Spring.

ture of the Unio's cruises. The little boat's great searchlights are capable of routing Stygian hosts as black as the ninth plague of Egypt, and when we walk about with the handlights before us we can see the footing upon the bed of even so muddy a river as the Missouri.

The effect of the boat's lights in the subterranean river was brilliantly surprising. The water was perfectly clear, and the light pierced it as if it might have been the most diaphanous of glass. We could see distinctly in every direction, and noticed the change immediately the roof and walls changed from hard clay to rock. The danger of striking a rock was scarcely a sound at all. Occasionally a fish came up and startled us with a quick smack as he slapped the water with his flat tail. The temperature was just a little cool, but not enough to make our light clothes uncomfortable. The air was damp, but not oppressively so.

How far from the Mississippi do you suppose we are?" Sappington asked.

We agreed upon about ten miles. We had been ascending the river two hours when we stopped, and we agreed that the Unio could hardly have been making more than five miles an hour against the swift current.

The next day (Tuesday) was entirely devoted to ascending the Folk River. We left Monday Cove at 7 o'clock, ate our midday meal aboard, and did not stop once during the day. We made a number of interesting observations. The Folk River has many tributaries, most of them of small volume, but some of them discharging their waters with such velocity that we could sometimes hear the roar of the discharge before we reached it. The width of the main river lessened Tuesday afternoon, and at 5 o'clock we were running between walls not more than one hundred feet apart. The current had grown in velocity as the river decreased in width, giving us the impression that we must be approaching the probable source from which the river falls. Great caves yawned at us with their black mouths from time to time, but we did not stop to explore any of them, being unwilling to sacrifice any part of the time necessary to reach the source of the river. We all felt that a wonderful discovery waited us. I don't know just why we had that feeling, but we did.

"Let's call it the Folk River." Whereat there echoed through the wonderful conduit of the Folk River the first laugh that wondrous place had ever known. It was Sappington's laugh and mine. Densmore was a wit.

"The Folk River, because it has a lid on it," said Densmore.

"Of course. We saw it, and that's why we laugh," I said.

"The one name in a million," said Sappington. A big flock of bats swept around a bend above and down past us, squeaking and whirring. I had brought out one of the air guns. Hastily slipping in a shot shell, I fired into them broadside, killing 16 of them. We did not stop that night, so keen were our expectations of the discovery which momentarily promised to reward our ascent of this remarkable stream. At 6 o'clock the next morning I was standing at the helm. Sappington was standing with me and Densmore was asleep. The river had become so narrow that not more than seventy-five feet divided the walls, and the velocity of the waters had increased until our progress did not seem to be

more than three miles an hour. We were running a long, straight reach, and instinctively felt that the Unio was getting very near to the source of the river. I had turned my head aside a moment to look at a great cave which showed its black mouth in the wall on the right, when Sappington reached for the bell cord excitedly, and cried:

"Stop her!"

I turned to behold a sight which was as unexpected as it was terrifying. The Folk River was falling through a hole in the roof, just as water runs through a hole in the bottom of a tub! The fall was some 250 feet ahead of us. We slowed the boat down and approached it cautiously. Densmore was awakened by the roar of the water, and he rose and joined us. We anchored and discussed the situation. It was quite plain that we were under a subterranean lake which supplied the volume of the river through this hole in the floor. We racked our brains for some plan for getting the Unio up through it, but nothing feasible suggested itself. We had almost despaired when Densmore, throwing one of the searchlights beyond the falling water, made the discovery that the river ran beyond the fall. This promised something, so the Unio proceeded, passing around the falling column and entering a very deep and narrow channel in which the current was the swiftest we had encountered. After a half hour the forward searchlight ceased to reveal the rock ceiling, showing water. Our hearts leaped, for we knew we had almost reached the level of the lake and would speedily gain entrance to it. The Unio seemed at times to stand almost still in the 35-foot channel, but slowly, slowly she fought her way up and then, with a final effort, glided out into a body of water which I am sure is the most remarkable

water since the sons of Adam first went down to the sea in boats; but it remained for our little party, in this late age, remote from the seas, to hit upon a cruise with which no other could hope to compare. On and on, hour after hour, each bend revealing new wonders, each columnar growth and pendant exhibiting some surprise in form and beauty, each hour failing to reveal the walls or any thing indicating the size of the lake, and the vastness and grandeur of it all growing upon us little by little until we followed the revealing eyes of the searchlights at last, not chattering and exclamining, as at first, but mostly in silent contemplation of the wonderful world we traversed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we approached the first wall we had seen. The compass showed this to be the north shore of the lake. We stopped under this splendid shore wall to have dinner, and while we ate we agreed that time pressed and we would have to start home the next morning. That we came home sooner was due to a singular discovery which surprised us as much as it will the reader. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while exploring along the foot of the wall in his diving suit, Sappington discovered an outlet where a considerable quantity of water flowed out through a fissure in the arching roof of the lake. This hole was not in the side of the wall, but in the sloping bottom, as stovepipes holes are seen in flat-topped cabins. Sappington climbed up to this place, and, being of an adventurous nature, passed through it. He was gone some twenty minutes, and when he returned he called to us:

"I've found a short cut home!"

We were eager to know more, and inquired of him as to what he had found.

"You will be astonished when I tell you that we are immediately under the Meramec Spring, near St. James, Mo., and that I have just been cut in the spring, even walking around on its banks," he said.

We hurriedly followed him and found it to be true, strange as it seems. We could enter this famous big spring at will, and could walk across its floors to its banks. The upshot of this discovery was that we decided to leave the Unio in the big subterranean lake and return to the city, being anxious to increase our staff and make arrangements for a week's absence returning to explore the wonderful body of water of which we have this far had but a wonderful glimpse. We left the Unio snug on the bottom, with her hatches closed and all within her perfectly safe and dry. Our diving suits we left at a farm house near the Meramec spring, the surprise of the farmer amounting to perfect incredulity when we told him we had walked out of the spring and would like to leave our suits with him for a few days, at the end of which time we would walk back and disappear into those bowels of the earth from whence we had come. The joke was too good to be spoiled, so we told him no more than that we lived in there and traded in the city.

Upon our return home I immediately wired Prof. Nipher and Mr. Hurter, respectively the scientist and naturalist of our crew. I also looked up an ichthyologist, with a view to having the strange fish in the lake properly studied.

We have named this wonderful little lake Unio, after that splendid little lake which has been the means of making so great a name. The would-be amphibian man has cruised many

Thirty Things of Particular Interest to Women

NEW FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF FASHION



Two Good Ways to Serve Fresh Mackerel

HERE is no better fish in market at present than fresh mackerel. A boiled mackerel with new boiled potatoes, asparagus with cream sauce, a mixed salad of lettuce, cucumbers, Bermuda onions and green peppers, with a dessert of blackberry pie, makes as good a dinner as this season of the year offers.

To broil and serve a fresh mackerel in perfection, have it split for broiling and dressed in the market; do not have head or tail removed, as that destroys the appearance of the fish. Rinse the fish clean in cold water, then dry it on a cheese cloth; lay it out flat on a well greased broiler; slip it under the flame of a gas broiler, the inside of the fish next to the flame, or over a live coal fire. When the inside of the fish is broiled to a nice brown turn the broiler and cook the skin side two minutes, then quickly turn the fish on a hot griddle not many, though gracefully disposed, but the whole has an effect of extreme elaboration.

Cotton voiles are one of the surprises of the season, and let no one think that because they are of cotton instead of wool they are necessarily cheap, for some of them are quite as expensive as the wool voiles and collars. They are extremely soft and fine, and are embroidered in the various ways already mentioned, and in a host of others.

One elaborate cotton voile in white had a border of five very narrow bands

While the elaborate embroideries are difficult of achievement, there are embroidery ideas which should not discourage even a woman of very modest skill in needlework.

An imported frock in almond green linen, for example, had yoke, turn-down collar, deep cuffs and a band down the blouse front and skirt front spangled with little designs somewhat like a shamrock, only exceedingly small. This embroidery was worked in silk and was most effective, yet it could be readily and quickly done. Even a small raised dot would be admirable for the embroidery of such a model. The blouse was cut deep at the throat to show a little square plastron and collar of combined white and ecru lace insertion.

Another embroidery suggestion more ornate than this, but giving a maximum of embroidery, is to be seen upon some of the imported lingerie frocks and blouses. Medallions of Valenciennes lace, usually though not always round, are set into the material, and little sprays and tendrils of embroidery are made to radiate from this lace medallion as though twining round it. The design may be very simple, and the tendrils not many, though gracefully disposed, but the whole has an effect of extreme elaboration.

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One elaborate cotton voile in white had a border of five very narrow bands

of some plain satin material, set together by lines of openwork stitching, and above this was a border of floral applique silk.

A printed cotton voile, less costly than the one just described, was cream white, and so woven that it presented a surface in small checks of heavy and sheer texture. Over this checked cream ground, which was as soft as crepe, were printed, at rather wide intervals, large dots, possibly an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, formed of fine checks in cream and some very light delicate tint, as illac, soft green, pale orange, etc.

These cotton voiles, much colder than

their woolen relatives, are so soft and beautiful that they are being made into elaborate frocks as well as simple ones, and they do not muss so badly as most of the light-weight cottons, nor have they a lingerie aspect, though the fact that they are cotton.

Panama has taken away some of the favor usually accorded to mohair, because it is newer and has the same qualities of lightness and invulnerability to dust; but the manufacturers have introduced so many new effects in mohair and made it so much softer than of old that they have given it a new lease of popularity.

The invisible checks in one tone and the herringbone designs are successful, and there are shot effects which have found ready sale, particularly in the light colors. The checked mohairs, in white and delicate tints, have also sold well, and there is a mohair gauze, which in light shades might make a most practical and dainty seashore frock.

The checked voiles in light blue and white, illac and white, beige and white, etc., are greatly favored in Paris for very simply designed many-toned frocks of the shirt-waist suit or loose blouse and plaited skirt persuasion, and nothing could be more economic for a summer morning walking dress than one of these dainty yet serviceable stuffs made with short plaited skirt, loose blouses and short, loose sleeves, slashed up the outside and untrimmed, save for a flat collar of antique embroidered batiste and lace.

A sheer lingerie blouse must be worn with the costume and a soft leather belt of the color appearing in the check. The voile is delightfully cool and wears well, and, though in the light colors, it soils more easily than in darker shades, its surface shades off dust very well and it cleans perfect when it is soiled.

Odd little square, or round, or three-cornered bits of Swiss come embroidered and ready to set in underclothes. The edges must be rolled and whipped to other rolled edges.

The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the provincial School Boards and the Federal Governments in the German Empire requesting them to prohibit the wearing of corsets by the pupils of girls' schools and colleges.



Odds and Ends of Household Information

WHEN the feet are weary and tender through long standing or walking during the day there is nothing which will give more relief than a warm footbath in which has been dissolved a handful or two of sea salt. Bathe the feet and limbs with this for about ten minutes and then rub them well with a good rough towel. The effect is delightfully refreshing, and, if you do this just before going to bed, insomnia, for that night at any rate, is unlikely to trouble you.

THE ordinary nervous headache will be greatly relieved, and in many cases entirely cured, by removing the blouse or bodice of one's dress, knotting the hair high upon the head out of the way and while leaning over a basin placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck. Repeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be left to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in consequence.

FRENCH sateens will clean beautifully by putting them in a lather of lukewarm soapsuds in which a cupful of salt has been dissolved; rinse in water also having salt in it; dip in very thin starch and roll up in a clean sheet; in two hours iron on the wrong side. A tablespoonful of washing soda in a gallon of cold ringing water with a bright blue and purple ginghams, while a teaspoonful of vinegar to a gallon of water will improve green silk shades. Clean black and navy blue ginghams by washing in hot soda containing a cup of salt; rinse in very blue water and dry in the shade, then dip in very blue and thin starch and when nearly dry iron with a moderately warm iron on the wrong side.

DON'T try to make a baby sit up till it does so of its own accord. It will do this without any showing or teaching when its spine is strong enough. Don't take young infants out in mail carts. They are very good for children over 2, but younger ones need a bassinet or perambulator. Don't give young children pickles, condiments, disinfectants, pills, whisky, etc. It is a thing to be reckoned with, and even the fear of punishment will not deter them from sampling the contents of forbidden bottles and boxes. Don't leave bottles of medicine, liniments, disinfectants, pills, whisky, etc. It is a thing to be reckoned with, and even the fear of punishment will not deter them from sampling the contents of forbidden bottles and boxes. Don't leave children medicine that has been ordered for a grown-up. This is always dangerous, as what has only a very mild effect upon the system of an adult is sufficient to upset a child for weeks afterwards.

TO KEEP the body clean is to keep it healthy; more than that, it is to keep the mind bright, as circulation is stimulated. Muscle massage and skin tones hardened. The daily bath is the finest beautifying means known. One thing you must strictly avoid in bathing—never use hot water. It is impossible to create a cleansing suds. The addition of borax will remedy this trouble, so always keep a little china or tin-covered box with borax in it on your bath stand. Every morning (if you take the warm bath only once a week) sponge the body with tepid water to which a handful of salt and a tablespoonful of borax have been added. This last is the beautifying bath, and the woman who is afflicted with pimples and blackheads will do well to keep in mind that if the skin performs its functions properly, throwing off waste matter actively, there will be a decided improvement in the condition of the complexion. Hard water will soon spoil the prettiest skin—never use it if possible.

ONE of the newest American fads is known as the "white" rest cure. A woman finds she is worn out by a continual round of social gayety, and retires to seek the restoration of health in some specially-constructed home. She wears spotless white. The room she inhabits, furniture, carpets, curtains, everything is pure white. She is said to emerge after a week or two of this bleaching treatment with nerves refreshed and complexion marvellously restored.

AN Austrian physician has called attention to the value of uncooked eggs as food for growing children. Of all the substances found in the animal organism, albumen seems to be the one most directly concerned with the phenomena of growth and development. Its value as a food is correspondingly great, and is not sufficiently appreciated. In the artificial feeding of children this should be borne in mind. The white of the raw egg



Description of Styles Here Illustrated.

NO. 1—A STUNNING SUMMER COAT.—French broadcloth of the exquisitely light, supple kind is the most practical and most modish material for the summer coat and when built upon good lines is exceedingly smart.

A Cape May belle is wearing one of fresh butter color cloth, built on lines suggested in our model. The revers are black velvet and the buttons enamel in delicate shades. A finely plaited sash of silk in the same shade fills in bottom of sleeves.

Boilets have a new recruit in the shape of a tiny affair of Irish crochet, the fine, delicate kind known as "baby Irish."

No. 2—SUMMER DANCE FROCK.—A dance frock of some sort is a very necessary article in the wardrobe of

front over the gathered material.

No. 3—OF WHITE LAWN AND

every girl who intends spending any time at a large hotel and the silk and popular through the summer months, cotton flowered grenadines are among the most attractive thin stuffs.

This one has a design of large pink roses and foliage scattered over the fit.

White batiste was used in above frock flounces which trim bottom of skirt are the round scalloped collar is bordered with two ruffles of German Valenciennes lace and trimmed with pink, but shading from the darkest pink in the rose design to the lightest, small white pearl buttons; the latter is also used on front of blouse and skirt.

The low-cut draped bodice is filled in also used on front of blouse and skirt, at bust line with tiny ruffles of white.

As will be noticed, small tucks are applied; wider flounces of same, headed plied on either side and two wide plats of pink ribbon, forming the elbow down front.

A girdle in any of the pale shades of pink ribbon and violet roses where brim turns on side.

NO. 4—FOR WEAR WITH LINEN SUITS.—To be a really fashionable one must have a linen hat matching a gown of same material, and the design in above cut is charming in pale green linen with trimmings of soft louise ribbons in self-tone and shaded green roses.

NO. 5—JAUNTY HAT FOR MIDSUMMER DAYS.—Stylish and summary is that of white mohair braid, turned coquettishly at side and front; the under brim trimmed with close set ruffles of narrow white Valenciennes lace, a band and bow of black velvet ribbon trim on top and a cluster of faded pink and violet roses where brim turns on side.

Table embroideries should always be ironed on a smooth ironing board, with a piece of flannel beneath and a clean napkin on top of the embroidery, which must even then be ironed on the wrong side.

A teacupful of salt added to every bucket of water will prevent dye running or fading from colored articles.

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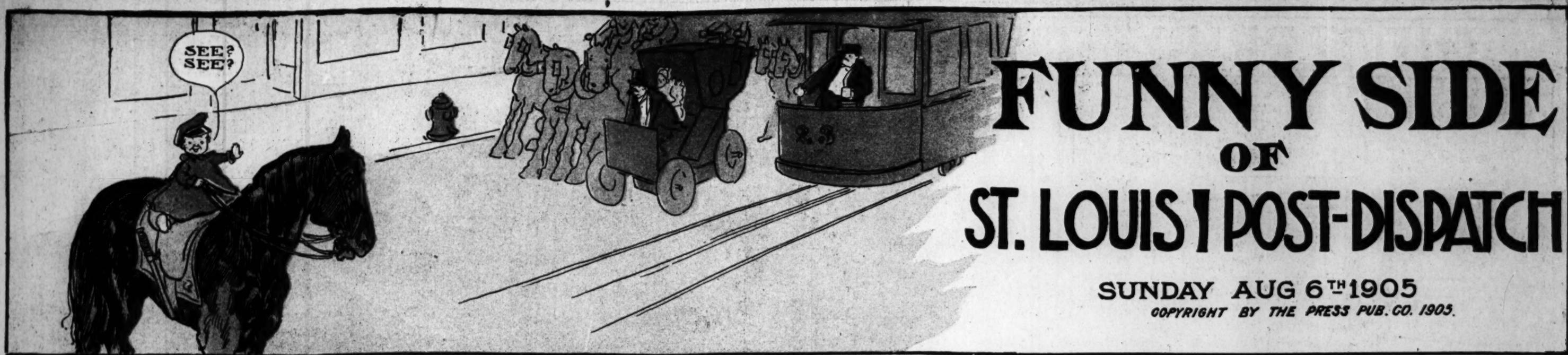
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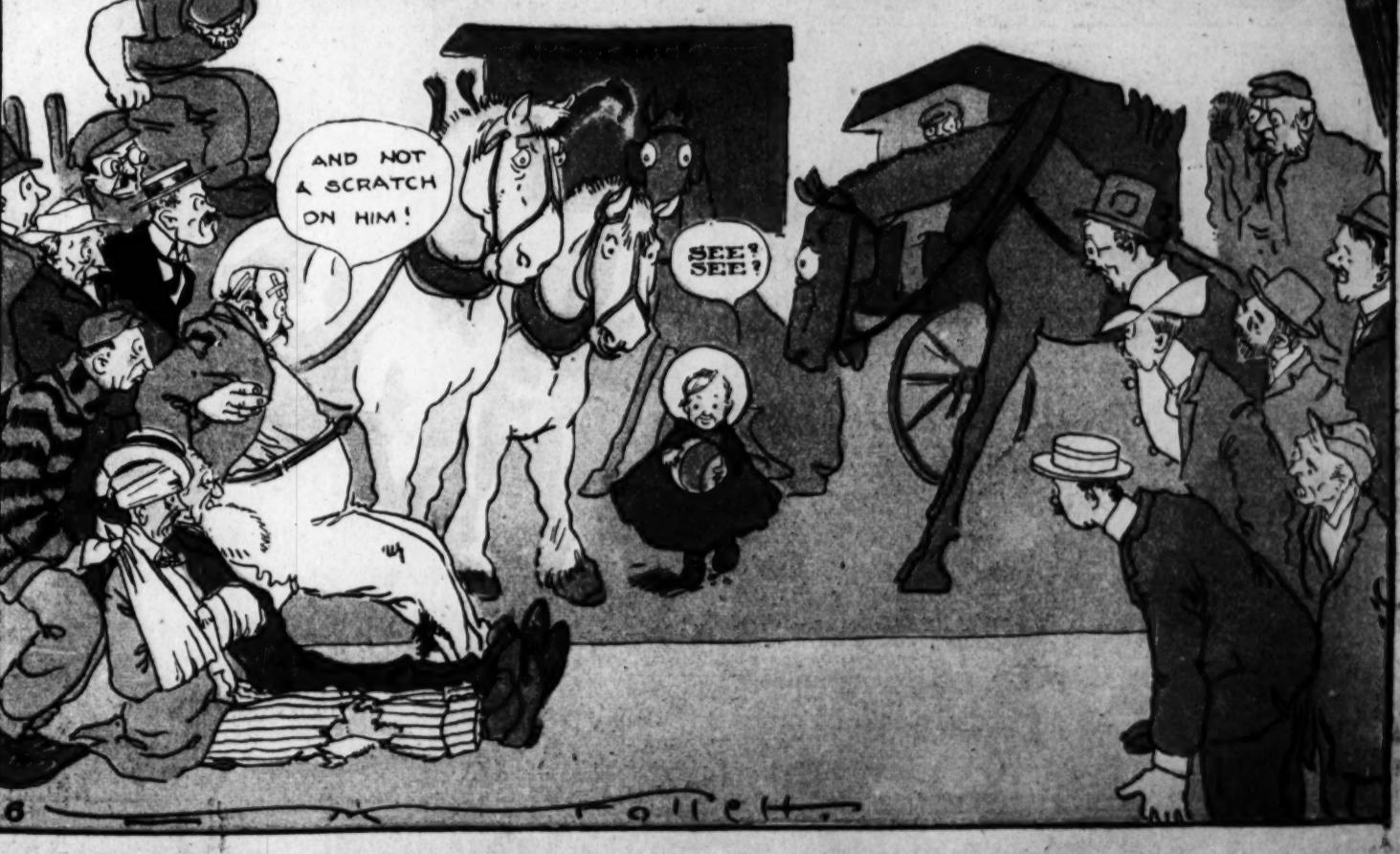
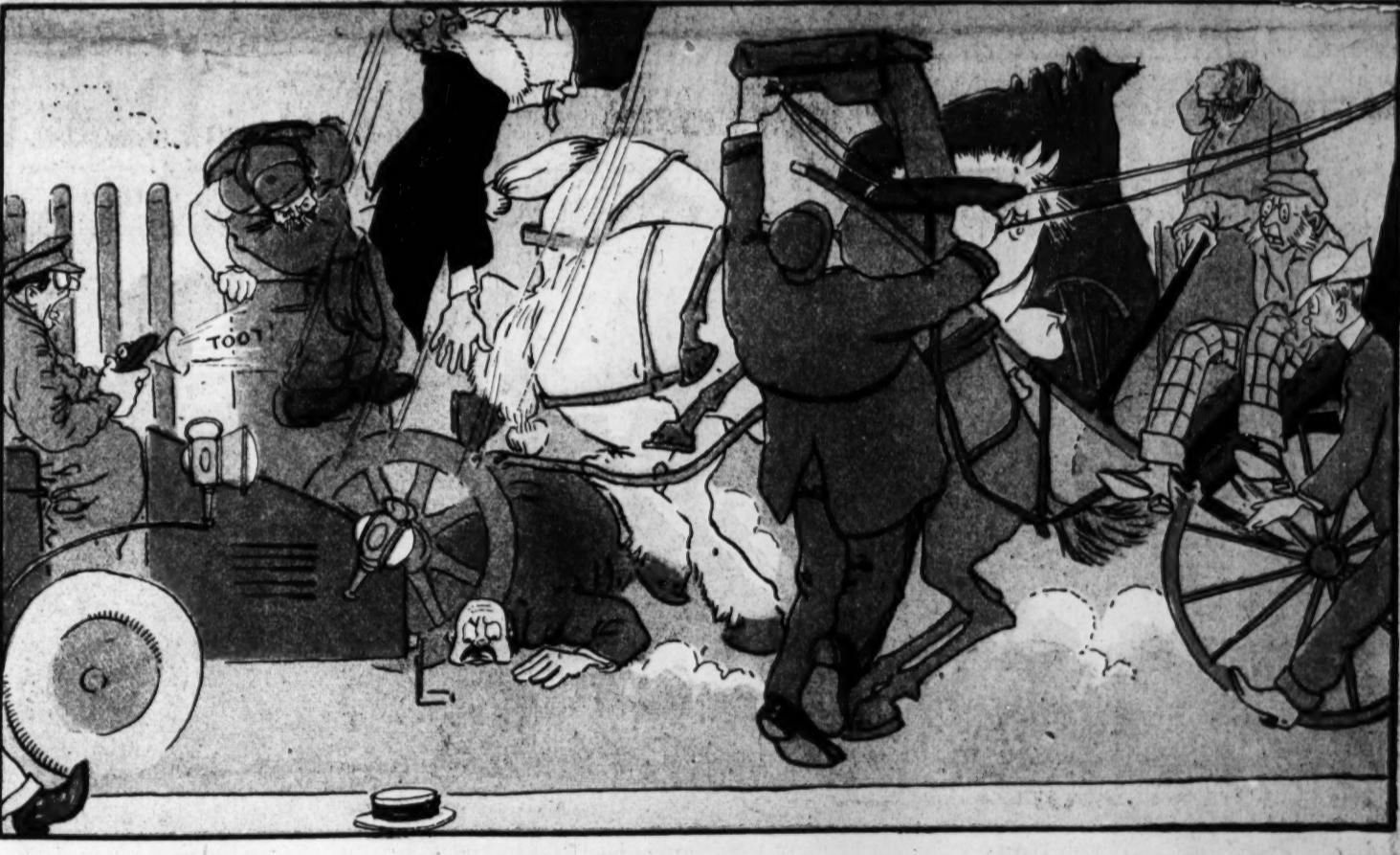
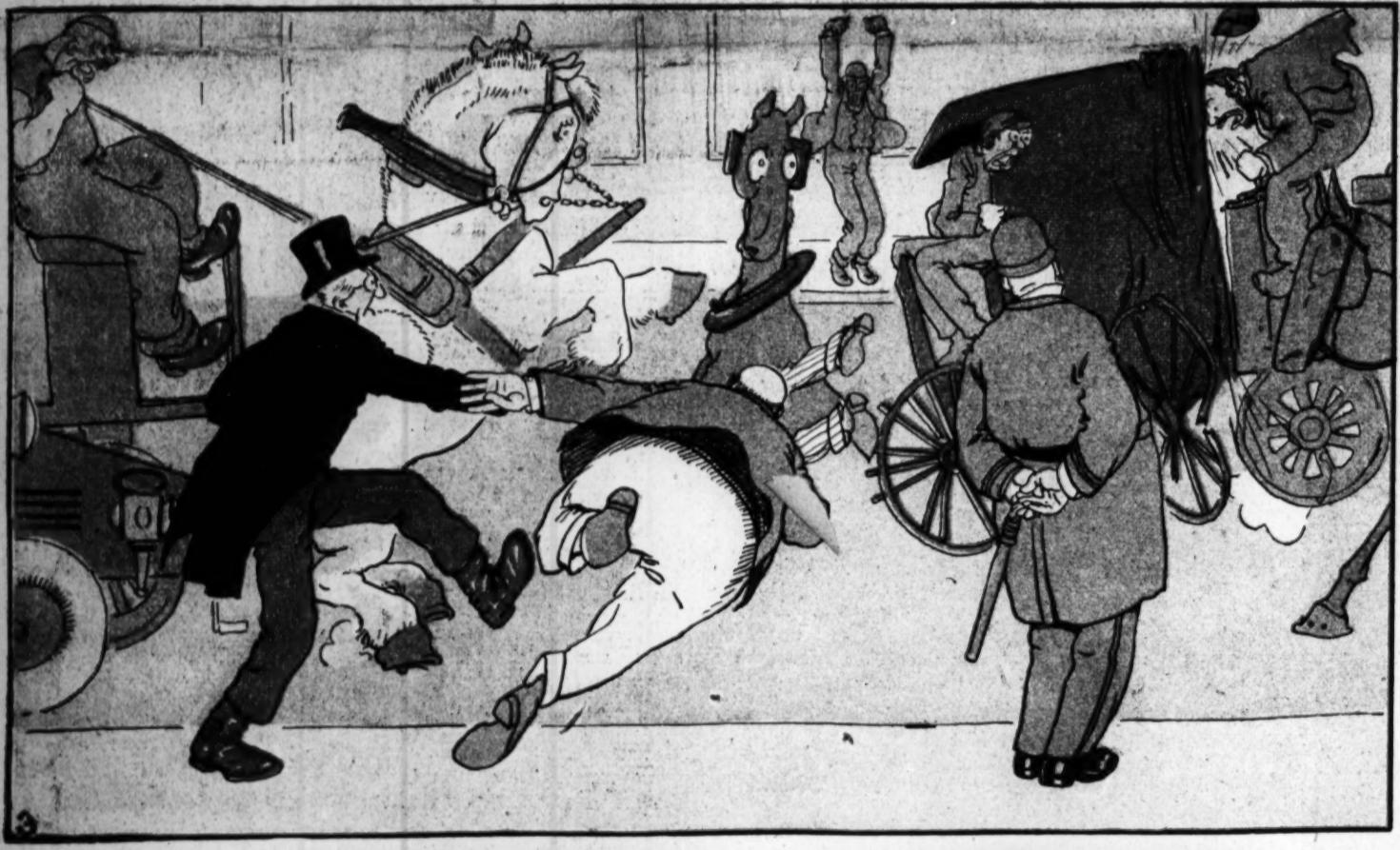
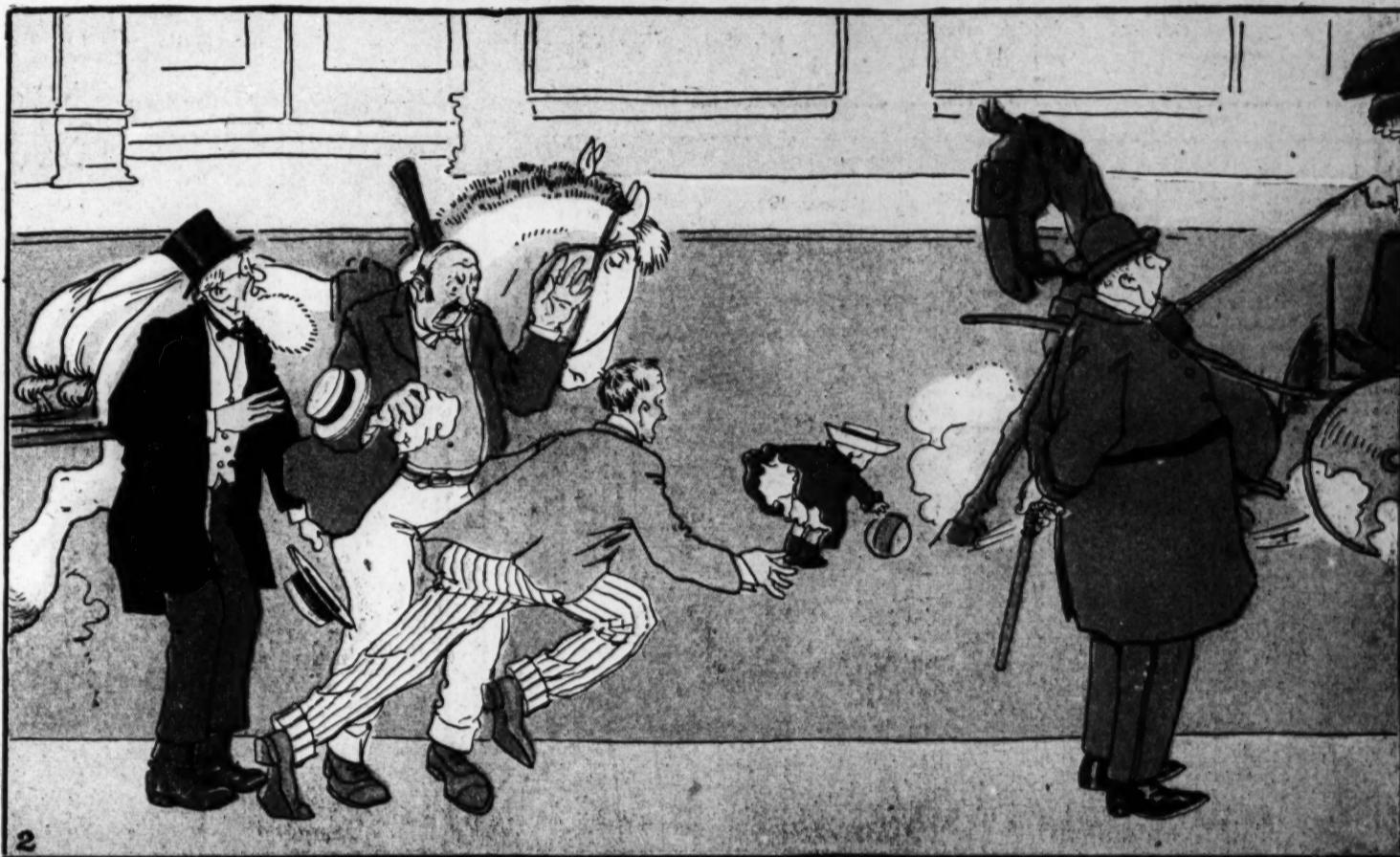
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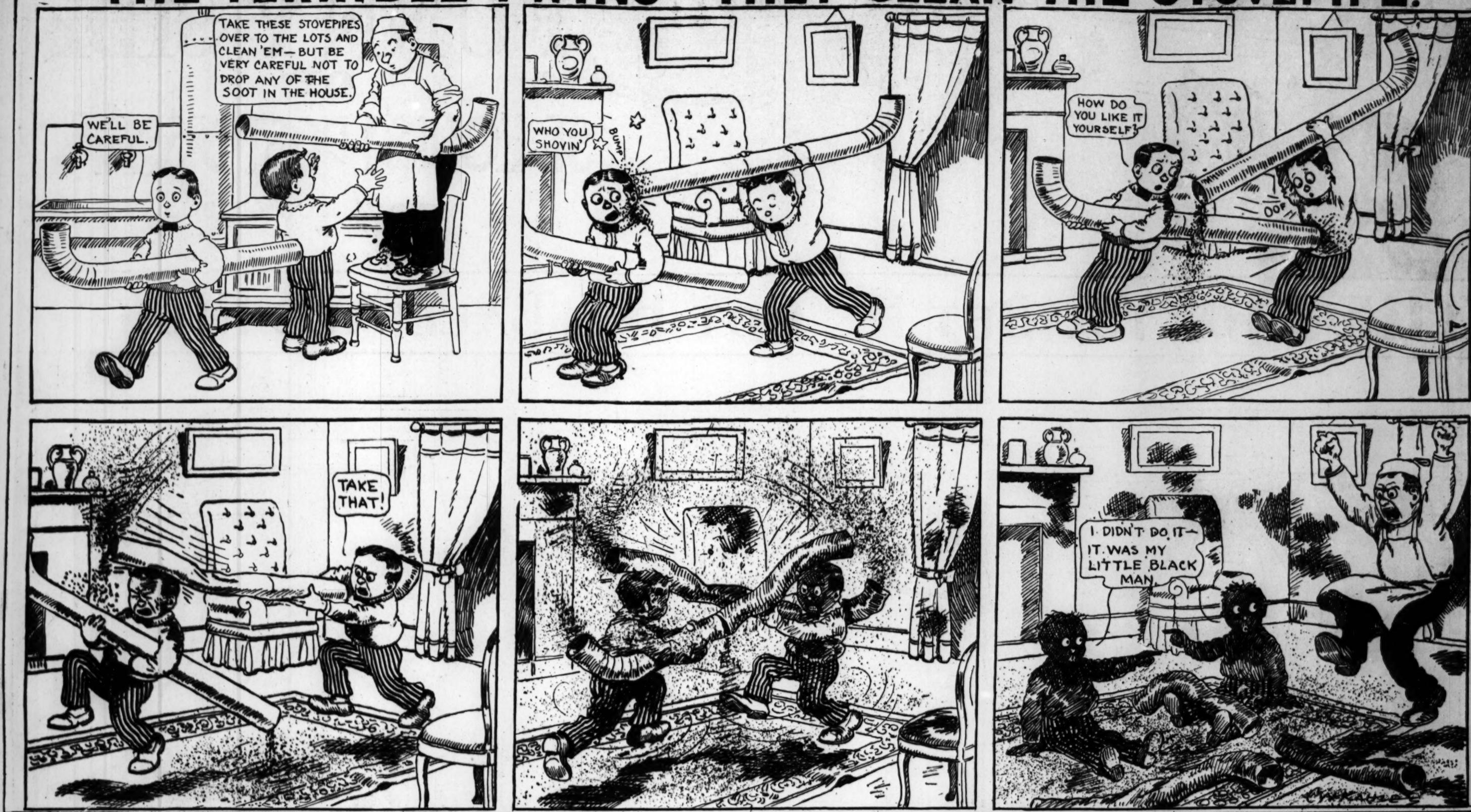
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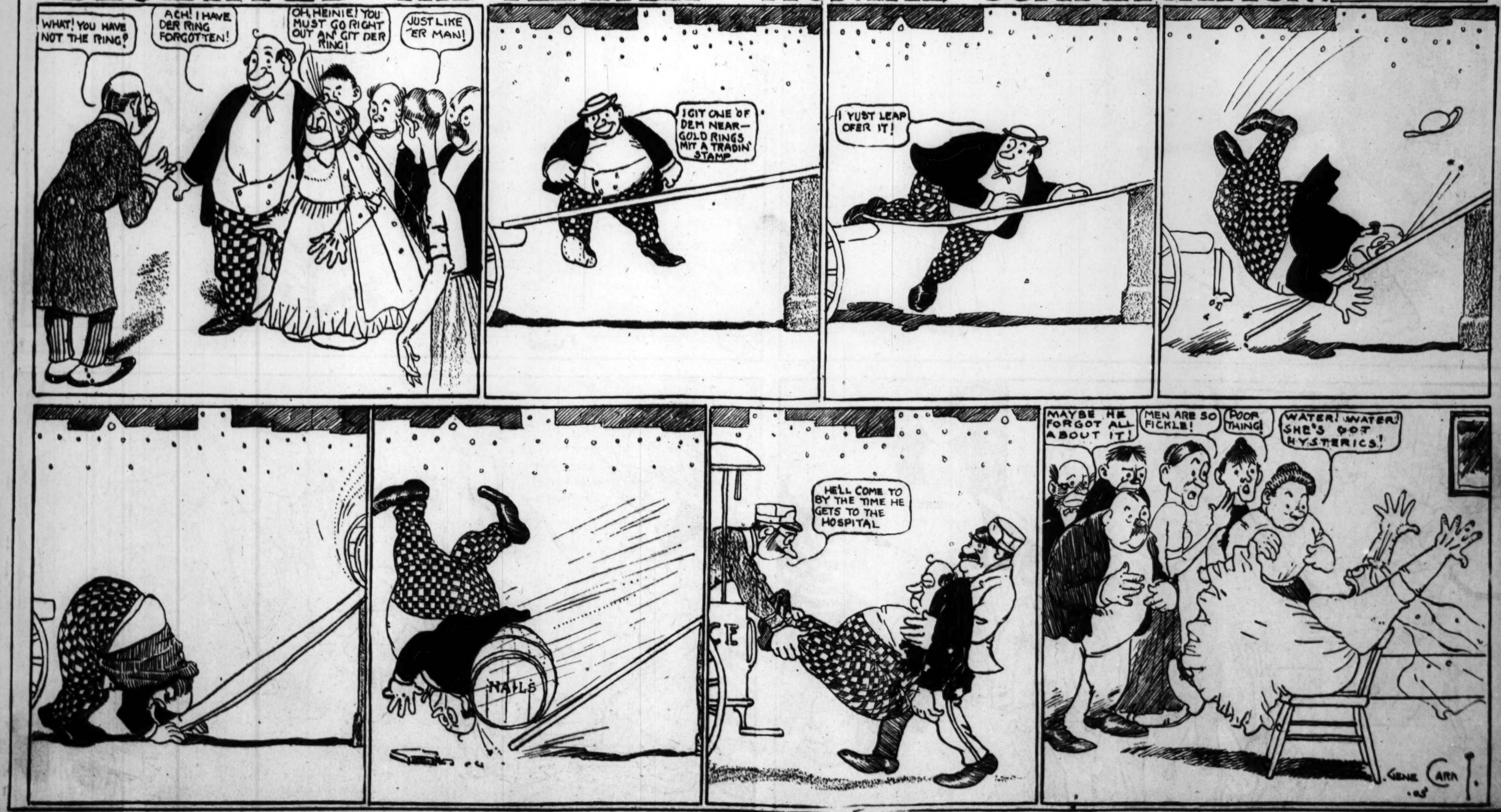
THE KID - You Bet He Got His Ball All Right.



THE TERRIBLE TWINS - THEY CLEAN THE STOVEPIPE.

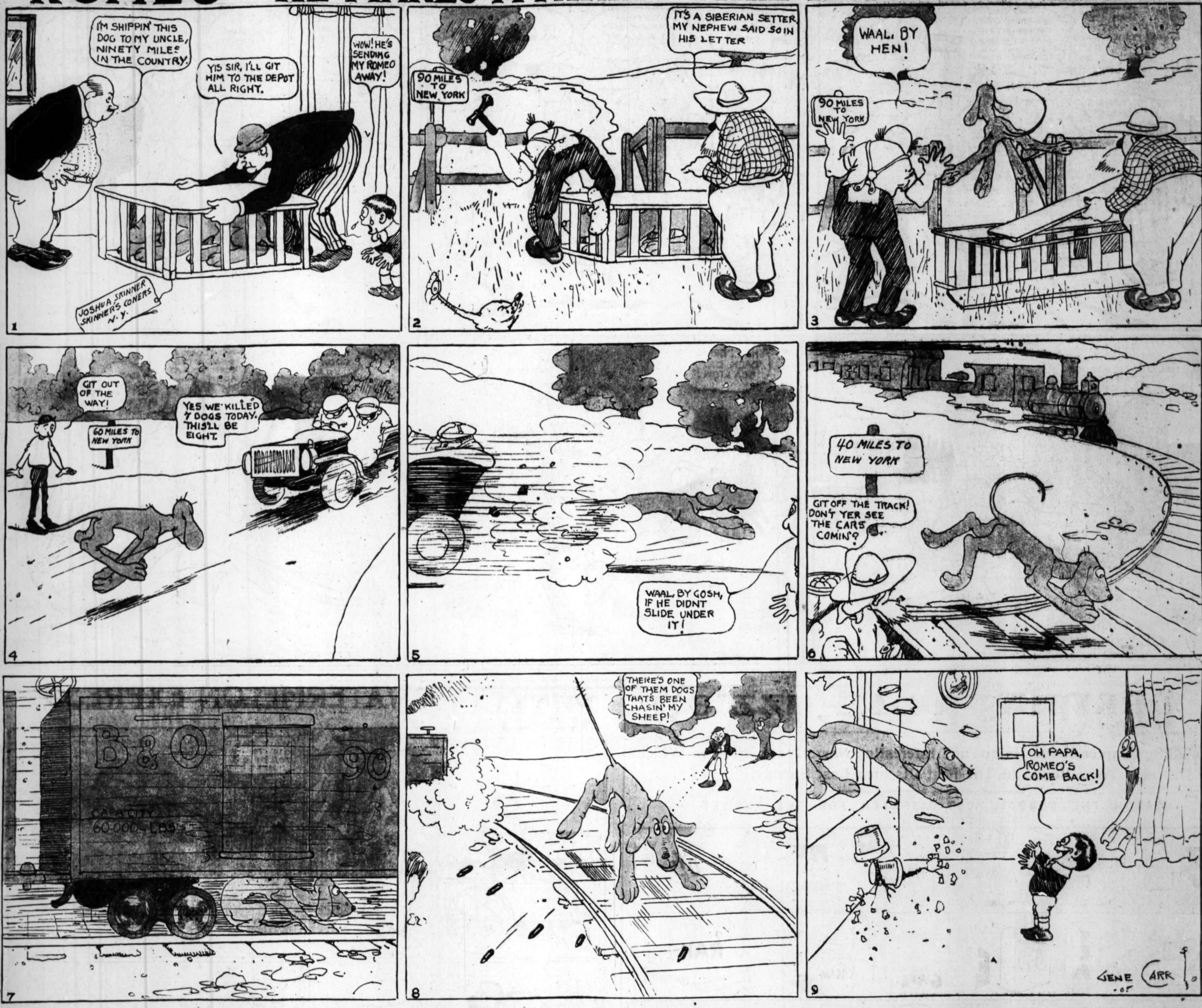


DESERTED AT THE ALTAR - PHYLLIS'S LATEST MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATION.

BY
GENE CARR.

ROMEO - He MAKES A NINETY-MILE HOME RUN.

BY GENE CARR.

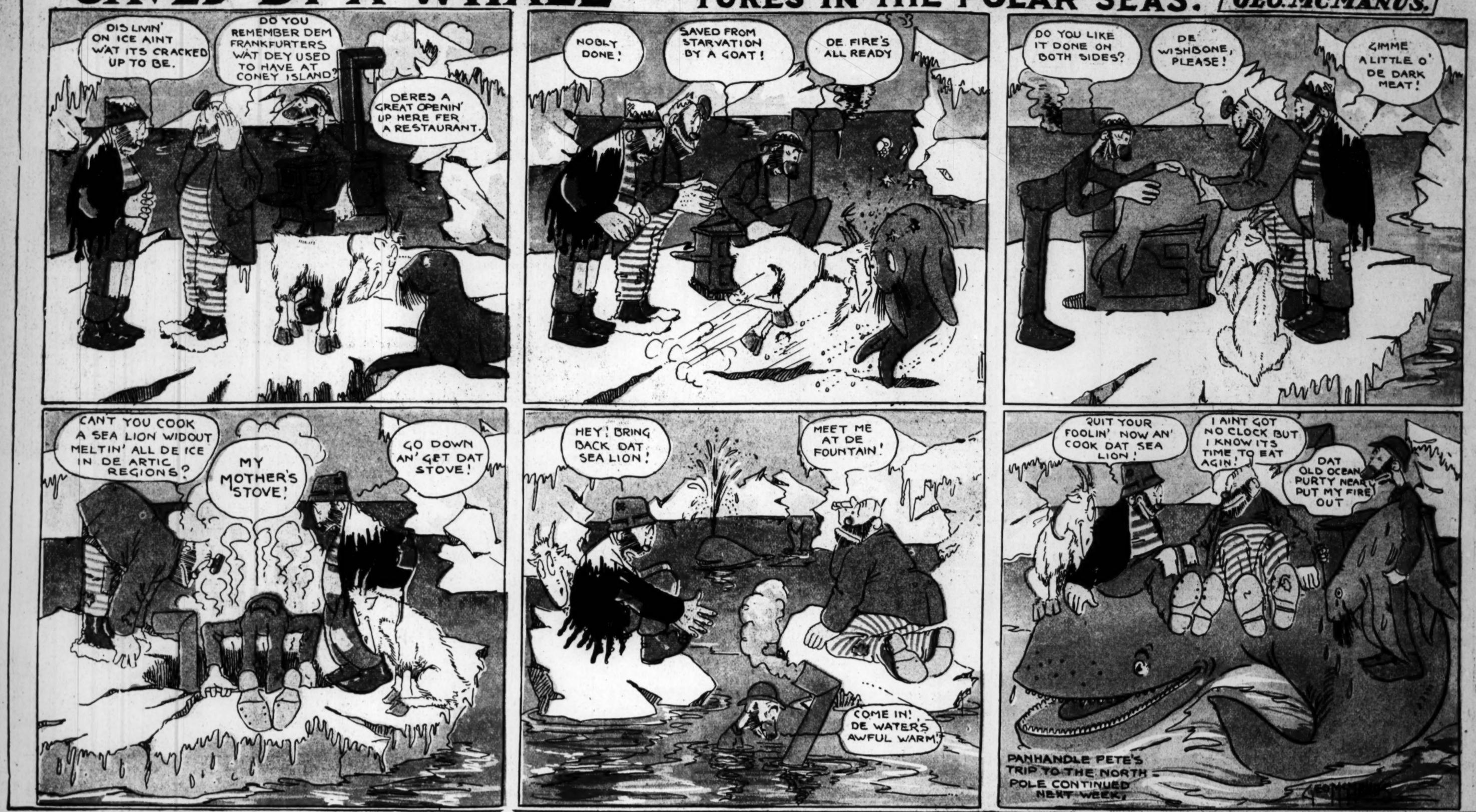


HE JUST HAPPENED TO BE THERE.



SAVED BY A WHALE - PANHANDLE PETE'S ADVENTURES IN THE POLAR SEAS.

BY
GEO. McMANUS.



Camping Out Puzzle.

Concluding Chapter of the Unique and Interesting Narrative in Pictures Which Was Begun in The Post-Dispatch Last Sunday.

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